The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,153—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1901.

YES!

"P & O"

IS 10 YEARS OLD.

PURE & OLD.

ESTABLISHED 1813.

PETER F. HEERING'S COPENHAGEN CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	26th Jan.
* ARABIA	7963	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Feb.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7508	E. H. Gordon	9th "
* PERSIA	7000	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	7287	T. Leigh	23rd "
* INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	2nd Mar.
M.L. ARABIA	7963	J. L. Parfitt	9th "
* PERSIA	7000	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L. INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	23rd "
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	30th "
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	6th April
* CALEDONIA	7508	E. H. Gordon	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	20th "
* PENINSULAR	7287	T. Leigh	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7508	E. H. Gordon	4th May

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 4th January, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDERMAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	A. Feliner	4,119	1st Feb., 1901.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,119	1st Mar., 1901.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM		4,766	15th Mar., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	G. Klansberger	4,351	31st Jan., 1901.
MARIA VALERIE		4,535	in Feb., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8,
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to Cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE		2,268	22nd Feb., 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 32, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 21st Jan., 1901.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at Favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe, via China and America.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.
LOANS granted against approved security.
DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.
STOCK and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 25th January, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on TUESDAY, the 22nd January, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrola, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on THURSDAY, the 24th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 24th January.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about 25th January.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 23rd January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd January, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
INDUS	6,357	Duchatean	14th Feb., 1901.
SYDNEY	4,232	X	14th Mar., 1901.
ONNAM	6,295	Sellier	11th Apr., 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ANNAM," 6,208 tons, Captain Sellier, to sail on or about the 6th Feb., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 87, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail on
SAFARI	1431	Ahrens	4th Feb.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASSA, LAMOO ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern Ports of Africa up to DELAGOA BAY.

SAFARI also takes Cargo and Passengers for BENADIR COAST, viz., MOGDISCHU, MERKA, BRAWA and KISMAYU.

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 27th Nov., 1900.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	13
With Cur	50	24	13
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	13

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilisto" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glass and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO., LD.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

GUARANTEED QUALITY AND CONDITION.

SELECTED SHERRIES

Chosen on the Spot and Shipped through the well-known Firm of Gonsales Byass & Co. The better classes of these Wines stocked by TREACHER & CO. are the finest to be found in India.

PORT WINES

Shipped to the Company direct from the Celebrated House of SANDIMAN & CO.
Special attention is called to our

SUPERIOR OLD PORT,

A REALLY MAGNIFICENT DESSERT WINE.

CHAMPAGNES,

HIGH CLASS BRANDS ONLY STOCKED.

DOYEN & CO., GIESLER, HEIDSIECK, POMERY AND GRENO, PERRIER JOUET.

CLARETS.

EXCELLENT BREAKFAST WINES, GOOD DINNER WINES.

CHOICE DESSERT WINES.

Obtained Direct from Bordeaux.

STILL BURGUNDIES, SPARKLING BURGUNDIES,
CLARET IN WOOD.
HOCKS AND MOSELLES.

Imported from Coblentz through DEINHARD & CO. The Company's Stock of these Wines is Very Extensive and in SPLENDID CONDITION.

STILL AND SPARKLING WINES, SAUTERNES, HUNGARIAN AND AUSTRIAN WINES.

TREACHER & CO.'S LARGE RED GENERAL CATALOGUE IS NOW READY AND WILL BE SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

ALL GOODS GUARANTEED.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,

MADRAS. LONDON.

AN APPROPRIATE GIFT

BUY A BOTTLE OF

DEVERNEY'S **** BRANDY

AND YOU WILL BE PRESENTED WITH A

SILVERY SALVER,

Just the thing wanted and useful in all households as a

Salver Wine Tray, Tea Tray, Cake Tray, &c

WATCHES

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME-KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested, and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL—NICKEL.

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	35	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalleled Wrist Watch with Strap, The Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER—STERLING.

MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

GOLD WATCHES and LADIES WATCHES please send for PRICE LIST.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COFFEE! COFFEE!! COFFEE!!!

FREE DELIVERY AT ANY RAILWAY STATION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. TO ANY OTHER STATION IN INDIA ONE ANNA EXTRA PER POUND.

PURE or FRENCH, ROASTED and GROUND, in tins from 10 Annas to Rs. 1-2-0 per pound.

DON'T FORGET,
That you pay a higher price for the raw article than we can grow it at,
That there is a natural loss of 20 per cent. weight in roasting,
That you cannot check the proportion of Roasted to Raw Coffee,
That sometimes your Coffee is burnt in roasting,
That sometimes it is under-roasted,
That your Butler will have some of it,
That by buying it ready roasted and weighed you avoid all these causes of loss,
That you get a better article,
That there is no handling, all is done by Machinery,
Therefore all householders should buy their Coffee ready for use from

THE UNITED COFFEE GROWERS' CO., LD.

[CAPITAL 2 LAKHS.]

With every Tin guaranteed.
WRITE FOR PRICE LISTS.

COIMBATORE, Southern India.
AGENTS WANTED.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF THE

RENOWNED PATENT WELSBACH INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT AND MANTLES.

OWING to certain arrangements with the Patentee of the Welsbach Incandescent Gas Light, I beg to inform the public in general that from this date the prices are as follows:—

			Rs.	a.
Welsbach Surprise burner with mantle rod and Chimney			5	0
Welsbach C Burner with	ditto	ditto	6	0
Welsbach Bypass burner with	ditto	ditto	7	8

WELSBACH MANTLES AT ANNAS 12 EACH,

This is to prevent others selling inferior goods which are NOT WELSBACH.

A. MAHLER,
SOLE AGENT INDIA AND CEYLON,
FOR THE PATENT WELSBACH INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT,
PATENTEE DR. CARL AUER VON WELSBACH,
APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. R. Watson's BRAND.
" Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
" The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL:—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Seperate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MEET ME AT

WARREN'S CIRCUS

RUNNING STILL
BIGGER, BRIGHTER, BETTER THAN EVER.
A Stupendous Federation of Music, Mirth and Marvels.
GRAND CASH PRIZES AND FINE JEWELRY GIVEN AWAY
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
Also Handsome Gold Watches and 20 Pounds Harver & Son's Fine Teas.
COMMENCING
To-Night, TUESDAY, 22nd JANUARY 1901.
THE NOBLEST ROMAN OF THE MALL,
for the First Time in Bombay.

PROGRAMME

TO-NIGHT

The splendid Eight-Horse Hunting Quadrille (by Ladies and Gentlemen of the Company.)
The Intrepid Perch and Ladder Act (by the Kanazawas.)
The Daring Alpine Climb of a Pyramid of Chairs (by H. Bombach.)
The Dashing Stirrup Act, (by Miss Ivy Warren.)
The Screaming Farce (les Enfants Terrible)
The Flying Rings (by E. Bartelle and F. Rice.)
The "Duchess of Bombay," a Mystic Entity and the First appearance of
MONS CENTO.
The Peerless Anglo-Japanese Manipulator and Juggler, Defying the Laws of Gravitation in an Unparalled Exhibition of the Juggler's Art.
A Host of new Novel and Intensely Interesting Specialties never introduced into any Arena.

Matinees this week again on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, when COSTLY TOYS will be GIVEN AWAY.
Special TRAMS to all PARTS of the CITY after the SHOW.
BOOK YOUR SEATS NOW and AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT.
Ready from to-day ZENANA seats, Rs. 5 each.
Fine Box to Seat 6 Rs. 20, Single Box Seats Rs. 4, Dress Circles Rs 3, Second Chairs Rs 2, Stalls Rs 1, Pit As 8.

W. PFLUGER,
General Representative.

A GRAND SCOTTISH CONCERT,

UNDER THE GRACIOUS PATRONAGE OF THEIR EXCELLENCIES
LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE,
IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE
BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE,
will be given in the
TOWN HALL,
ON WEDNESDAY, February, 6th, at 9-30 P.M

PROGRAMME.

BAGPIPE SELECTIONS.

PART I

1 Song .....Scottish Blue Bells.....Geo Barker
THE SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE CHILDREN
2 Song .....The Lament of Flora Macdonald .....Scottish Air
MR NEVILLE MEDLEY
3 Song .....Robin Adair .....
Miss MOORE
4 Song .....The Macgregor's Gathering .....Scottish Air
MR EDGAR FAULKNER
5 Violin Solo...Elegie.....Paolo Angelini
Miss F MUIR MACKENZIE
6 Recitation...Jeems, a Bachelor.....Jeems Kaye
MR JAMES P CHRYSTAL
7 Song .....'Tis the Spring .....Edwin Lloyds
MADAME DURAN

INTERVAL

BAGPIPE SELECTION

PART II

1 Duet .....O Wert Thou in the Cauld Blast..... Mendelssohn
Mrs MONCRIEFF DICK AND Mr MACBETH
2 Song .....The Wedding O'Shon Maclean .....John L Hatton
Mr W FERRIER
3 Song .....The Spinning Wheel ...Mrs. V. D. Thomson
Miss MAYHEW
4 Violin Solo.....
Mr HENRY W ASTELL
5 Part Songs...(a) There was a Lad } Arranged by
(b) Auld Lang Syne } Allen Macbeth
Accompanist.....Mr. Seymour Dove.

Piano kindly lent by Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
Pipers kindly lent by the Royal Scots Regiment, Poona.
Reserved Seats, Rs. 3; Unreserved Seats, Rs. 2 and Re. 1
Tickets to be had at MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO.

TO CONTRACTORS.

I.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge of the Bombay Arsenal up to the 14th February 1901, for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS STORES (more or less) to the Bombay Arsenal from 1st April 1901 to the 31st March 1902. The term "more" includes the supply of stores if required up to 25 per cent in excess of the original tender.

II.—Printed forms of "Lists" or "Schedules" (I. O. Form 104 or 105 of the stores (more or less) for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of contract deed which, in the event of tenders being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, are obtainable on application in writing to this office daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 23th January to 22nd February 1901, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. on payment at the rate of Re one per set of forms.

III.—Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 o'clock noon on Thursday, the 14th February, 1901. Parties tendering are invited to attend.

IV.—Parties tendering are particularly requested to give their addresses in full.

V.—Any further information required can be obtained on application to this office between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. (Sundays and holidays excepted).

T. FOWLE, Major, R. A.,
Ordnance Officer in charge.

Bombay, 19th January, 1901.

BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

THE ANNUAL SHOW will be held in BOMBAY on the 12th and 14th FEBRUARY. FIRST ENTRIES CLOSE 2nd February.
Prospectus on application from

D. LINDSAY,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.
The "Old Secretariat," Apollo St., Fort, Bombay.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE RETURNS FOR 1900
SHOW
INCREASED BUSINESS
AND
LARGEST INCREASE TO FUNDS
IN ANY ONE YEAR
Since the Company was Established in 1874,
REVISED AND REDUCED RATES
AND
Every Concession Possible in Life Assurance.

THE FUNDS
EXCEED
RS. 1,60,00,000.

and are invested in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Claims Paid for Over ONE CRORE.

LOWEST SAFE RATES,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES,
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

Full particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

LADIES' GOLD SIGNET RINGS—Monograms, or Crests, carefully and neatly engraved for sealing purposes.—MARCKS AND Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

COCA WINE.—THOMSON & TAYLOR'S. A remarkable Nerve Tonic and Stimulant. Most Useful to those undergoing Unusual Exertion. Per bottle, Rs. 2-4. 35 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SUN PROOF HELMETS.—Light Weight Cork Shikar Helmets. Ellwood Best Quality. Polo Pith Helmets. Few soft Felt Hats, Wide Brims—ASQUITH and LORD, Opposite Clock Tower.

MAHABLESHWAR.—"FOUNTAIN HOTEL":—Those who really require a delightful Hot Weather Resort, after the Epidemics of Bombay, cannot do better than to go to the "FOUNTAIN" to recuperate. Loveliest spot. Excellent Rooms. Cuisine first-class.

PORTLAND CEMENT "Pyramid" Brand by Knight Bevan and Sturge. Large Stocks kept by JOHN FLEMING and Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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Quarterly	„ 15	Quarterly	„ 18
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 6

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.

SINGLE COPY ..... As. 1.

Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ..... Rs. 1
Second do. ..... „ 0-12
Third do. ..... „ 0-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... As. 2 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpariel, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be held at the School of Art, Bombay, commencing on 14th March 1901. 41 prizes offered. The last day for receiving works will be March 5th. For prospectus, &c., apply to the

HONORARY SECRETARY,
Bombay Art Society, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

MOST INTERESTING LECTURE.

ON receipt of P. O. O. for 2/ Mr. J. BERGE, Publisher, 12, Groenelaan, Rotterdam, Holland, will send post free a copy of the complete catalogue of all the Dutch, French, English and German works. Specimen work sent on receipt of 10.

THE ONLY AND BEST MEANS FOR DESTROYING HAIR on the Face, Hands, Arms, and neck is by using ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY or HAIR-DESTROYER. Post free, 4s., larger size cheaper in proportion.

It having stood the public test for nearly 50 years, naturally speaks for its goodness. Use no other, sure to give pleasing results. May be had of all Chemists.

All should read my "PERSONAL APPEARANCE JOURNAL." Post free, from ALEX. ROSS, 62, Theobald's Road Holborn, London.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Issue of Rs. 20,00,000 6% Preference Shares.

APPLICATIONS for the Shares are now being received and Registered at the Head Office, Branches, and Agencies. The LIST will be CLOSED to existing Shareholders on the 15th February, 1901, after which date any Shares remaining unallotted will be allotted to the general public according to priority of application.

TERMS OF ISSUE.

Rs. 20 on application, Rs. 30 on allotment, and Rs. 50 on 31st March, 1901.

Interest will be paid at the rate of 6 per cent. on all payments from date of Deposit to 31st of March, 1901, from which date the Preference Shares will rank for Dividend.

Application Forms may be obtained at the Head Office or any of the Branches or Agencies.

By Order of the Board,
REG. MURRAY,
Chief Manager.

Calcutta, 31st December, 1900.

NOTICE.

WOLFT

THE above is the REGISTERED TRADE MARK of the KINGSCOTE COMPANY, Limited, of No. 7 Lancaster Place Strand in the County of London, England, and of 5, Penarth Street, Old Kent Road, in the County of Surrey, England, Manufacturers in respect of a new material used as a substitute for Leather and India rubber in the Manufacture of various Articles and more particularly in the Manufacture of BOOTS and SHOES. The Public are CAUTIONED against any improper use of the said MARK, any one using the same or any imitation thereof will be prosecuted.

CARRUTHERS & Co.,
Solicitors, Calcutta.

PIANO AND VIOLIN LESSONS.

Miss SCHMUCK (Piano) holding Certificates from the following Academicians:—

Madlle JANOTHA (Court-pianiste to the Emperor of Prussia and Germany; Diplomee S. Cecilia, Rome).

SENOR CARLO ALBANESI, OSCAR BERINGER, Esq. } Professors of the Pianoforte Royal Academy of Music, London.

Miss MATHILDE VERNE (Pupil of Frau Schumann,

Miss E. SCHMUCK, (Violin) Certificated Assoc. Board of the R. A. M. and R. C. M., Pupil of A. C. BENT, Esq., Professor of Violin, Royal College of Music, London.

ARE OPEN to RECEIVE PUPILS for Lessons in PIANO, VIOLIN, THEORY and HARMONY in the Fort, also at Pupils' Residence.

Candidates prepared for PRACTICAL and THEORETICAL EXAMINATIONS of T. C. L.

Four Candidates prepared for Practical Examination T. C. L., 1900; of these THREE PASSED, one Gaining Honours.

MORNING and EVENING HOURS Reserved for School Children.

For further particulars apply to

MISS SCHMUCK,
Care of Messrs. ROSE & Co.,
Fort, Bombay.

NOW READY.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.

TWENTY-SIXTH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1901.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.

PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1901 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 21.

THERE are no commercial telegrams to hand to-day through Reuters' Agency, the information received up to Saturday evening having been included in the notes published this morning.

EXCHANGE.

The market has been very quiet to-day, with very little business passing. The quotations are:—

Bank Telegraphic Transfer...1s. 4 1-16d.
Demand ... ...1s. 4 3-32d.
3 Months' Sight Credits . 1s. 4 11-32d.
" " Francs...171
30 Day's sight Japan ...147 1-2
" " Shanghai...207
Silver London...29 1-16
" New York...03

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following statement shows the imports into and exports from Bombay of Treasure from Foreign countries since the departure of last mail.

	Imports. Rs.	Exports. Rs.
Gold Coins	78,498	15
Gold Bullion	8,43,500	44,98,704
Silver Coins	23,461	20,000
Silver Bullion	2,95,957	nil

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The Bank's return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

		Rs.
Public Deposits at the Head Office...	Dec.	22,89,753
" " Branches...	Inc.	65,433
Other "	Inc.	62,966
Government Securities	Inc.	2,13,952
Other authorised "	Dec.	2,456
Loans	Dec.	31,47,148
Bills discounted and purchased	Dec.	8,12,031
Balances with other Banks... ...	Dec.	2,71,569
Cash	Inc.	18,82,389

It will be noticed that there is an increase of Rs. 18,82,389 in the cash balance, and a falling off in Loans on Government paper to the extent of Rs. 31,47,148, and of Rs. 8,12,031 in Bills discounted. Public deposits at Head office have also decreased by Rs 22,89,753.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened to-day, at Rs. 94 5-8 for Cash, and Rs. 94 13-16 for Settlement; declined 1-16 per cent in both positions and subsequently improved to Rs. 94-11 and Rs. 94 7-8 at which rates we close.

SHARES.

The market is quiet with little doing. Quotations remain practically unchanged.

CROPS.

The area estimated to be under Wheat in the Punjab is about eight million acres, which is 23 per cent in excess of last year, the increase being chiefly due to timely rain throughout the Province. Approximately 4 1-2 million acres, or more than half the whole area, are irrigated. The crop is said to be in very good condition, and improved as it has been by the recent rain, an excellent yield is expected. In Sind the area under wheat (397,000 acres) is five per cent. below the average, but sowings are still in progress. In parts of Karachi district the wheat lands are still under water. Elsewhere the water supply has been timely and seasonable and the crop generally promises well. In the same Province, an area 35 per cent in excess of last year has been sown with Rapeseed, and as innundation has been favourable, a fair crop is expected. The final report of the Til crop in the Central Provinces estimates an outturn of 88,564 tons, which is 43 per cent in excess of last year and more than double the average yield of the past five years. The reasons for this growth of popularity are that Til is not only a very cheap crop to sow but it resists drought better than most crops. The difficulty experienced in obtaining the relatively expensive seed of wheat and other spring crops has stimulated the cultivation of Til, while the ill-success of the linseed crops during recent years in the Central Provinces has tended in the same direction.

Since writing the above we learn from the official report on the weather and crops—just published—that rain is urgently wanted in the Deccan, Guzerat, and the Karnatak, while the crops in Sind and Poona are also suffering, In the Madras Presidency the prospects are fair, and in Bengal and Assam good. The recent rain has been beneficial. Reports from the North-West Provinces say that sunshine is now needed, or injury to the standing crops is anticipated, but the condition and prospects of the crops in the Punjab are excellent. Rain has been general all over the Central Provinces. Dry weather is now required. Agricultural operations are now in full swing in Rajputana, Central India, Hyderabad, and Berar, where the prospects are much improved by the recent showers.

COTTON.

The feeling in the market is steady with rates unchanged both for ready cotton and forward descriptions. Speculators are taking up parcels of "Bengals" for January delivery, but there is not the slightest inquiry from exporters for forward descriptions. The sales at Colaba to-day reached 1,600 bales, of which shippers were credited with 1,100 bales, the remainder being taken up for Mill consumption. To day's official quotations are:—

Growths.	Fine. Rs.	F. G. Rs.	Good. Rs.	Delivery.
Pengals, Hand-ginned, Railway terms...	200	189	180	Jan. 25
Bengals, Machine-ginned, Railway terms	200	189	...	Do.
Scinde Punjab Machine Ginned	200	190	...	Do.
Bilattee, Machine-ginned ..	204	203	..	Do.
Do Hand-ginned	203	201	..	Do.
Khandeish Machine-ginned..	...	200	...	Do.
Julgaum Machine-ginned...	..	201	...	Do.
Akola, Machine-ginned				
Khamgaum, Machine-ginned	214	211	..	Do.
Karanja Machine-ginned				
Oomra, Good Staple	219	214	..	Do.
Broach, Machine-ginned	238	..	...	Mar. 25
Surat, "	...	...	228	Mar. 15-25
" Hand-ginned	224	214	...	April-May.
"	...	...	200	15-25 May
Saw-ginned Dharwar	...	...	230	May 25
Western	...	...	217	Do.

The following are the receipts of the various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date as compared with the corresponding period in the preceding season:—

	Yesterday.	Since 1st Oct. 1900.	Since 1st Oct. 1899.
Khandeish	2,034	126,272	59,467
Barsee and Nugur	1,458	38,362	16,857
Berar	2,613	224,368	73,133
Hingunghat	236	5,439	3,275
Dhollera	...	2,567	34,928
Broach	64	580	28,527
Compta and Dharwar	183	9,396	16,234
Westerns	...	2,089	686
Bengals	1,568	93,857	189,510
Sind	...	973	12,620
Persian	36	2,159	2,405
American	...	6,605	4,853
Egyptian	...	2,531	4,548
Other sorts	...	2,921	1,275
Total	8,192	518,119	448,893

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The WHEAT market has been quiet to-day; while Delhi April-May stands at Rs. 4-7-0.

LINSEED is easier and bold ready is quoted Rs.9-10, April-May deliveries being Rs. 8-10-6.

The RAPESEED market is firm, Brown Delhi is to-day Rs. 6-7-6.

POPPYSEED is also firm at following quotations:—Ready Rs. 8-13; April-May Rs. 7-10.

A little business is passing in CASTORSEED both for ready and forward shipments. The ruling rates are:—Castorseed Ready, Rs. 38-4; April-May Rs. 35-4.

GINGELLYSEED is steady with a moderate enquiry. The current rates are as follows:—

Gingellyseed, new, 85 per cent. ...	Rs.	44 bold
" " 75 "	"	43-8 "
" " 50 "	"	42-8 "
" Red	"	40 to 41
"		

Subjoined is a summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay:—

	Yesterday. cwts.	Since 1st Jan. 1901. cwts.	Since 1st Jan 1900. cwts.
Wheat	284	65,593	56,716
Linseed	266	7,541	9,417
Rapeseed	56	4,673	4,507
Gingellyseed	21,555	269,494	294,392
Poppyseed	...	1,602	2,457
Groundnuts	101	9,179	4,438
Castorseed	615	64,655	11,977
Rice	55	247,761	316,272
Myrabolams	1,722	47,495	not recorded

SHIPMENTS TO BRAZILLIAN PORTS.

It may interest merchants in Bombay to learn that from the 1st instant, all merchandise, including specie and bullion, despatched from foreign countries to Brazilian Ports, must be accompanied by invoices authenticated to consular officers at ports of shipment The particulars to be given in the invoices are: The name of ship in which the goods are shipped, port of shipment, port of destination, value of the goods, freight and expenses, and premium on the money current at the port of shipment. A specification of the goods must be given on the back of the invoice, with country of origin. Such general descriptions as "cotton textiles," "ironware," etc., are, however, strictly forbidden.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 19th January, as compared with the statement of 12th January:—

LIABILITIES.	Jan. 12. Rs.	Jan. 19. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	67,14,788	44,24,035
Do. do. at Branches	30,16,993	30,32,426
Other Deposits	482,63,680	4,83,26,646
Post Bills	9,229	9,463
Credits undrawn	19,45,200	17,78,594
Rs...	769,79,890	745,44,164
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	72,35,662	74,32,614
Other authorised Securities	14,54,919	14,52,483
Credits, on Govt and other authorised Securities	76,23,114	74,24,182
Loans do. do. do.	308,86,113	2,69,34,965
Bills Discounted and purchased	167,12,837	1,59,50,826
Dead Stock	3,73,631	3,73,631
Stamps and Stationery	14,113	14,317
Bullion		
Balances with other Banks	5,56,612	2,83,563
Cash	128,78,804	1,47,56,193
Rs..	769,79,890	7,45,44,164

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Name and its class of investment.	Rs.	Rs.	Half yearly.		
Alliance	1,000	1,100	000	Nil	
Anglo-Indian	1,345		all	0	
Assur Veerjee Mfg. Ltd	In all 2000 Shares of which 1602 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Nil Rs. 25 12 1-2	2750
Aurungabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	
Allianz S. & W. Co., Ld. (Belfry)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,020
Berar Manfg Co. Ld	2,750	550,000	220	12 1-2	170
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs 30	480
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,00	000		
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	d dRs.5	0
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,000
Central India	1,000	500	50	dvdRs.5,0	1,945
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3	430
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	660
Colaba Factories, and W.	6,000	100	00	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25	500
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	nil	325
Coorla Mills	ott	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	350
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	590
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30	225
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	260
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	240
Framjee Petit	1,350	1,000	1,000	Nil	275
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	380
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bullough	1,500	560	500	25	500
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	350
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	1,300
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	160
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	420
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	400
James Greaves, Jaffer Alli	1,100	500	500	Nil	400
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd 5	130
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	425
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	3,430	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khandesh	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	700
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatau Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	450
Krishna Mills Ld	1,218	500	-	dvdRs.82	570
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvdRs10	170
Lord Reay Mills	445	1,000	1,000	30	440
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	75
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 10	2,825
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	5 pr ct.	
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd40	1,782 1-2
Mohanlal E. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	
Mazagon	5,000	250	-	Nil	65
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs35	1,490
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	Nil	150
Mudhna Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	742	1,	1,000	Nil	525
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	450
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs5	500
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	50
Samoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	500
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	1819
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	85
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	Nil	220
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil	140
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	Nil	220
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	60
Swadeshi Mills	4,000	500	500	dvdRs22½	576
Sassoon and Allance	3,000	500	600	Nil	325
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	25
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	Nil	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdRs	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	-	2100	-	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New 4½ Shares	-	416	-	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	00	-	5 pr. ct.	650
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	600	600	-	4 pr. ct.	472 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

			Half yearly		
Byculla Assn	1,750	100	100	dv Rs10	200
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	55
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	159
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	12,500	500	dvd 450	6,825
Do. New Issue.	2,500	375	625	dvd 112½	1,735
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	00	100	dvd 4	60
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	000	500	500	55	735
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr ct	30
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	500	200	200	dvd Rs 8	160
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	9 p 16	520
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld	292	500	50	-	50
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	15
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	350
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	500	0	130
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	108	dvd Rs15	150
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	1	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	0	-	80
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	0	15 pr. ct.	130
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	80	Nil	30
Port Canning Co.	6,000	600	100	25	490
Scoundy & Co	1,000	100	1,000	5	2½
Thacker & Co.	2,000	500		50	300
Thacker & Co.	1,000	100		dvd Rs 8	105
Tulsidas Co.	500	253	100	12½	36

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 37m. Sun sets, 5h. 47m. High water, 0-23m., 0-25a. Low water, 6-24m., 0-13a.
Famine Commission, Secretariat, 10-30 a.m.
Warren's Circus, Hornby Road.
Novelty Theatre, "Jehangir the Magnificent," 9 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-30 p.m., to-day.

BAND NOTICE.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry Marine Battalion will not play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—An Indian Crested Porcupine (Hystrix lencurus) has been kindly presented to the Zoological collection by the Hon. Mr. Bomanji D. Petit.

BURGLARY IN THE FORT.—Valabdas Callanji, a merchant, residing on the third storey of a house in Mody Street, Fort, has reported to the police that during the night of the 18th instant, his room was broken into and a gold watch and chain and sundry articles of the value of Rs. 207 were stolen from two boxes, which were forced open.

A pleasing photographic group of H. H. the Gaikwar and his children is published as a leaflet by the Sayaji Vijay. The Gaikwar is seated with his eldest son on his left and his daughter on his right, while the three youngest boys are in front, all looking bright and happy, and displaying a find assortment of beautiful jewellery round their necks and on their richly embroidered caps and dresses.

SCOTTISH CONCERT.—We have pleasure in drawing the attention of our readers to the programme of the Scottish Concert published in another column. The programme is a strong one of almost wholly Scottish character and with the excellent talent secured it should draw for the evening the full attendance usual with this concert. As is well known the concert is given on behalf of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage and we trust that if for this reason alone it may meet with the success due to so deserving an object.

DR. DADACHANJI'S LECTURE.—The Second lecture of the season under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandal" will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 5-30 p.m. to-day by Dr. Kavasji Edaji Dadachanji, L. M. & S. The topic selected for the evening is "An account of drinking water of the City of Bombay—Municipal Water-works—Quantity, potability and distribution of water supplied to the City." The lecture will be illustrated with charts and diagrams, and is open to the public, seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandats as usual.

ALLEGED DHATURA POISONING.—On Saturday afternoon, one Mowlabux Jaamabomed, a native of Nasirabad was arrested by the police in Bombay on a charge of having administered dhatura to Sahebdin Sahaji and his wife at Kalyan and robbed them of property of the value of Rs. 81. It appears that complainant and his wife were, on the day in question, begging about Memonwada, when they accidentally came upon the accused who was disguised as a fakir and at once identified him as the man who had drugged and robbed them of the property four months ago. On the accused being searched some property belonging to complainant was found. The accused was ordered to be sent for trial to Kalyan, where the offence was committed.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.—At the Esplanade Police Court, Yesterday, Mr. E. J. Reuben, a merchant, residing at Love Lane, Byculla, appeared before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, to answer a charge of giving false information to a public servant, preferred against him by Mr. Eedwin Good, an ex-Inspector of the Bombay Police Force. Mr. Godinho, pleader, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Barrister-at-law, defended. Mr. Godinho informed the Magistrate that there were difficulties and obstacles in the way of his proceeding with the case, and therefore he would not offer evidence in the case. Mr. Hamilton said that the prosecution were wisely advised in taking the step. His Worship discharged the accused, and the case was dismissed.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Meherbux Cursetji and Maneckji Pestonji, Parsis, were charged with assaulting Ardeshir Pestonji, a Parsi lad aged about 13 years, residing at Old Sonapur Lane, Cheera Bazaar. Complainant in his evidence stated that accused lived in the same house in which he resided. They were not on good terms with his father, and on Friday morning last, No. 1 Accused then ran away and he was taken to the G. T. Hospital where his wounds were dressed. There being no evidence against accused No. 2, he was discharged, and his Worship adjourned the case against No. 1 to take evidence on his behalf. No. 1 was released on bail on a sum of Rs. 200.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.—The fourth annual gathering under the auspicies of the Mitra Mandal was held on Sunday at 4 p.m. at Hargowan Desai cart at Bhuleshwar, Mr. Motilal Tribhowandas Fouzdar presiding. Over a hundred persons attended amongst whom were Messrs. Itcharam Suryaram Desai, Maganlal Thacordas Modi, Lalbhai Galabdas, Gordhandas Bhugwandas, and, Dr. N. P. Mehta. The secretary of the Mitra Mandal read the annual report, and a selected short but interesting piece from Shakespeare Henry IV. was successfully performed by the students of the caste. Some students then read essays on different subjects. The prizes were distributed to the successful students who had passed University examinations and Mr. Maganlal M. Mehta, being the first L. M. and S. of the caste, was congratulated and presented with a beautifully framed address. The president impressed upon all present the advantages of such Mandals. The gathering then dispersed after partaking of refreshment and praying to the Almighty for the immediate recovery of her Majesty from her present illness.

AFTER TEN YEARS' CONSIDERATION the acting Judge Mr. Innocencio da Cunha decided on Thursday the 17th instant an important criminal case against well-known persons, which had been pending and partially heard before several judges for the last ten years. Mr. Daya Nicha Mori, Mr. Bhika Bawa Mori and Mr. Nagor Jivan Mori, the brothers of the well-known Mr. Bhana Nicha Mori, the Patel of 72 villages in Portuguese Nagor Havili district, were charged ten years ago, along with two Dhed servants Narrow Bhangia and Bagoob Mithia with the robbery of paddy-rice from fields at Karadpada in the Nagor Havili District and warrants were issued against them for their arrest, when they surrendered and were released on bail. The case against them was postponed by different judges from time to time until last year when the late Judge Mourao had the case before him and examined all the witnesses brought from distant places, for the prosecution, but before he had time to hear the defence, he fell ill and eventually died. The present learned judge as soon as he took charge of his acting appointment after the commencement of the new year, examined the records of the Court and finding this criminal case had been pending for ten years, which was a scandal to Portuguese justice, expressed his desire to proceed with the case. Accordingly last week the case was set down for trial Judge who took down statements of all the accused, and taking time to read the mass of evidence taken in the case, reserved judgment which was delivered last Tuesday before a crowded Court acquitting all the accused honorably,

BOMBAY RACES.

9TH, 11TH, 13TH AND 16TH FEBRUARY, 1901.

Owners are reminded that FINAL Entries close on Tuesday 22nd January, 1901.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 20th January, 1901.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 19th January, 1901:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1900-01	16,440,000
Remitted from 1st April 1900 to 19th January 1901	8,524,436
Balance to be remitted from 20th January 1901 to 31st March 1901	7,915,564

As illustrating the life-saving work performed by railways in famine time the Bengal trade returns for the first half of the past year, though belated as usual, are interesting. As was to be expected, enormous increases are recorded in the exports of food grains to all provinces in India wherein famine prevailed. The exports of grain and pulse were 120 times larger than usual, the wheat exports were 83 times larger, and the exports of other food grains 56 times larger than usual. Such huge quantities of stuff could never, of course, have reached their various destinations in time had there been no other means of transit than the old fashioned bullock cart and river barge.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon Mr. JUSTICE WHITWORTH.)

SENTENCES OF TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE REVERSED.

IMPERATRIX VS. NARAYAN BIN HOSBANNA AND ANOTHER.

These were appeals by Narayen bin Hosbanna and Kamiatras Hosbanna bin Kamu from a decision of Mr. H. L. Hervey, Session Judge of Kanara, who in August last, convicted them of murder and sentenced them each to transporation for life, Mr. Branson appeared for the accused Kimiatras and Mr. Robertson for the others accused. The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

The Sessions Judge said the accused had been committed for trial by the first class Magistrate, Kumta. They were charged with having caused the death of Beraima bin Subbaijee by strangling him with a rope on the night of the 10th June last, and having thereby committed the offence of murder, and in the alternative with having committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The accused resided in the village of Niregutti. The second accused was the uncle of the first. The deceased was a distant member of the family. He resided about one hundred yards away. Shortly after day break on the 11th June a loud cry was raised by a woman, and on a crowd assembling, they found the dead body of the deceased lying on the outer verandah of the woman's house Round his neck, which was discoloured and swollen, was one livid mark apparently caused by the pressure of a rope, and a piece of rope, with a noose at one end, was found hanging from a bamboo forming one of the tattis of a cow shed in the yard. The police were then sent for, an inquest was held and the body then sent to Khapta, where post mortem examination was held and it was found that death was due to strangulation. Suspicion fell on the accused and the inmates of their house as it was known there had been a bitter enmity existing between them and the deceased for some years. A woman named Timmaka afterwards made a statement in which she implicated the accused. She said while she was sleeping on her verandah, the deceased came there before midnight. She went with him into the back yard, and while they were talking together, the two accused and another man ran up and caught hold of the deceased. Timakka said she then fled in alarm, and on returning to the house the next morning found the dead body of Beramia lying on the verandah. Round his neck, was a rope the other end of which was fastened to a cross beam supporting the roof of the verandah. Doubtful whether her lover was alive, she unfastened the rope from the beam, and after loosening the noose and finding him dead she became frightened and ran away. On the 21st June, in consequence of a statement made by the first accused, he was arrested, and later on the second prisoner was also taken into custody. The Sessions Judge said the Magistrate had discharged the third man implicated in the crime but after the disposal of the present appeal it would be his duty to see whether he had not been improperly discharged. Having dealt in detail with the evidence bearing on the above facts and disagreeing with the assessors, the Sessions Judge found the accused guilty of the offences and sentenced each to transportation for life.

Their lordships after considering the evidence and arguments of counsel, reversed the convictions and directed the accused to be acquitted and discharged.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE).

DAMAGES FOR DEATH BY A RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

BAI RADHABAI VS. THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE plaintiff, widow of Wasudeo Crushnanath Abajee, who was killed by an accident on the defendant's railway, sued to recover from the defendants the sum of Rs. 45,000 for the benefit of herself and her two daughters, with costs, &c. Mr. Davar and Mr. Mankar, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff said she was the sole heir and representative of the deceased and brought this suit for her benefit, as his widow, and for the benefit of his two daughters, for damages under Act 13 of 1855. The deceased in March 1900 resided in Sion and daily used to attend to his duties as a clerk in the office of Messrs. Bertie, Smith and Co. in the Fort. He held a season ticket from the defendant company entitling him to travel upon their railway as a second-class passenger between the Victoria Terminus and the Sion stations. On the 17th March 1900, the deceased was a passenger from Victoria Terminus to Sion. When the train reached the Sion Station, it stopped, and certain passengers got out on to the platform; and whilst the deceased had nearly got out of the compartment in which he was seated, the train, without any intimation to the passengers, was pulled forward. The deceased was thereby thrown and fell on the rails or between the rails and the platform, dragged some distance, and killed on the spot. He was then 58 years of age and in robust health. Plaintiff said that the death of the deceased was caused by the wrongful act, default, or neglect of the servants of the company; and she had been deprived of the support, comfort, and society of her husband and rendered destitute. Her daughters were also sufferers, and they were deprived of the help and support which they had been receiving from their father.

The defendant company, in their written statement, admitted that Wasudeo Crushnanath was a season ticket holder on their railway, but they had no knowledge of his duties or occupation, and they could make no admissions resp

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INDIAN INDUSTRY.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Rajah, 3633 tons, Captain J L Leftwich, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE s s Croydon, 2109 tons, Captain W Butler, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk and London with a general cargo

THE B and P S N Co's s s Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain L Labett will sail to-day for Jedda, &c. with a general cargo and 27 deck passengers

THE B and P S N Co's s s Mozaffari, 1337 tons Captain H B Baker, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 52 deck passengers

THE s s Howick Hall, 2,378 tons, Captain A Scot Kilver arrived in harbour yesterday from Batoum, 23th December with a cargo of 1,38,315 cases of kerosine oil.

THE B I S N Co's s s Rasmora, 2161 tons, Captain R G Kennedy, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 9th January with a cargo of coal.

THE s s Foreland, 2,831 tons, Captain J McCutcheon, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta 9th December, brought a cargo of coal. During the voyage she experienced light variable winds in the Bay of Bengal with fresh nor'easterly wind on the Malabar Coast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs M Mackinzie and Co.

THE German East Africa Line s s Sultan, 1781 tons, Captain F Pohlenez will sail to-day for Zanzibar &c with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Gulambooin Jumbhooee, Mr I J Macial, Mr J Carvalho, Mr and Mrs S R Madon, Mr and Mrs H F Sanjana Mr A D Adrianwala, Mr and Mrs Pack, Mrs Birry and 2 infants, Mr Gocaldas Itamjee Mr S Mowermott and 128 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JANUARY 21.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Highflyer		Brock			Flagship
Tenacerim		Greet			Receiving Hulk
Magdala		Greet			Turret-ship
Abyssinia		Greet	Wet Basin		Turret-ship
Plassy			Torpedo Catcher		
Assaye			Coales		Torpedo Catcher
Culna	1464	Hill			M M & Co
Barawa	234	Jaffer			M M & Co
Simla	1040	Bamber	P Gulf		M M & Co
Ballarat	2869	Field			P & O Co
Marora	1451	Adams			M M & Co
Valetta	2973	Tillard			P & O Co
Westward Ho	1499	Hill			J M & Co
Turbo	2659	Fairfield			W & A G & Co
Okara	3439	Shildrick			M M & Co
Java	719	McDiarmid	Persian Gulf		M M & Co
Boolidana	2892	McDhellord			M M & Co
Valentia	2111	Miller			A Montcshoff
Vauxhall	2345	Chandler			M M & Co
Ceylon		Hughes			I L Service steamer
Upada	3391	Honrstoun			M M & Co
Mozaffari	1343	Baker			B & P S N Co
Clyde	2195	Williams			P and O Co
Dilwara		Mann			Transport
Fazilka	2698	McClelland			M M & Co
Rajah	3634	Laftwich			T Morrison & Co
Hensada	1341	Howlden			M M & Co
Nizam	2741	Elliott			T M & Co
Vadala	2164	Boon			M M & Co
Oriental	3082	Jephson			P & O Co
H M S Cossack		Cartwright			Cruiser
Do Redbreast		Hill			do
Do Racoon		Grant			do
Maria	531	Kemball			Yacht
Foreland	2831	McCutcheon			M M & Co
Bengal	2751	Barcham			P & O Co
Howick Hall	2378	Scott			
Rasmora	2161	Kennedy			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
B	Lochiel	1414	Alexander	Liverpool	3-2	F M & Co
G	Henry Bolckow	639	Labet	Red Sea	31-1	B & P S N Co
H	Croydon	2410	Butler	London	31-1	The Bombay Co
K	Canara	1215	Stebbing	Zanzibar	24-1	M M & Co
M	Braunfels	1839	Schmidt	Karachee	23-1	Glade & Co
O	Sultan	1783	Stall	Zanzibar	21-1	A Strandes
R	Bergedrof	3361	Saegert	Hamburg	23-1	K N & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Premier	51	Kamali	Mangalore	21-1	Sheprd & Co
Kaveri	533	Ahmed	Bhownagar	22-1	Do
Satrunji	547	Ahamed	Karachee	22-1	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
3	Nilo	1508	Canzoneri	Venice	27-1	C Boggiano
6	Sicelia	2467	Andrews	London	31-1	P & O Co
8	Clan Murray	3121	Beer	London	7-2	M M & Co
12	Egypt	4178	Langbourne	London	26-1	P & O S N Co
14	Kola	497	Robertson	Karachee	25-1	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Pachumba	545	Rickford	Karachi	23-1	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	Maria (Yacht)	Kemball	Southa'ton Dec 12
21	Howick Hall	Kilvert	Batoum Dec 29
	Rasmora	Kennedy	Calcutta Jan 9

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Giselas	Mosca	Trieste &c
	Nowshera	Willis	Akyab
	R I M S Clive	Baugh	Calcutta
	Croydon	Butler	London

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Mozaffari, Baker, for Persian Gulf
" Henry Bolckow, Labett, for Jedda, &c
" Rajah Liftwich, for Calcutta
" Sultan, Pohlenez, for Zanzibar, &c

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Bengal, for China
" Oriental, for London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 21.

FROM GLASGOW

Britannia s—18 cases ham, and bacon, Eduljee and Co: 50 hogsheads ale, Cutler Palmer and Co; 12 barrels fish oil, Glade and co.; 2 hogsheads Whisky Palpson and Co; 491 cases whisky D Dadabhoy; 35 cases whisky Morenas and Co,

Lochiel s—195 cases whisky R B Nariman and Co;

FROM LIVERPOOL

Britannia s—300 boxes bar soap E M Ablealley; 210 boxes barsoap T Ebramji 110 cases candles R A Hoosein.

FROM LONDON

Britannia s—10 cases stationery, E Thacker and Co.
Egypt s—31 cases medicine, J A Kirbride and Co.

FROM NEWYORK.

Brounfels s—230 barrels, lubricating oil, Vaccum oil Co; 1550 barrels lubricating oil Standard oil Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Brounfels s—500 boxes candle Owen and Kell 120; boxes candles and 10 cases playing cards S Fazal; 250 cases candles R A Hoosein; 329 cases candles A H Heptoolaboy.

FROM BREMEN

Brounfels s—300 cases ales H J Rustomjee and Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM

Egypt s—40 cases schnaphs D Cowasji

FROM BOULOGNE.

Egypt s—30 cases still wine and 60 cases champagne Phipeon and Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY CAPTAIN T. W. CUFFE.
Bombay, 22nd January 1901.

The Squadron will parade at Church Gate Station tomorrow Wednesday 23rd instant at 7 a.m. Dress—Marching order.

By Order
G. W. MOIR, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOIUS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 22nd January.

1. Parades for the week are as follows:—
No 1 Company—
To-day Range Finding Parade at the Arsenal Gate at 6-45 a.m.
To-day and Thursday 10 inch R M L Gun Drill and Squad Drill at the Town Hall Compound at 8-45 p.m.
Friday the 25th inst Gun Laying at the Town Hall Compound at 6-45 a.m.
Saturday, 6 inch B L and 10 inch R M L gun drill at Colaba North Fort, parade at the Corps Club at 4 p.m. sharp. Dress—Drill order without arms; putties to be worn.
No. 2 Company—
To-day and Thursday, 10 inch R M L Gun drill and Squad drill at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters at 8-45 p.m.
Friday, Range Finding at the Bhandarwada Reservoir Massagon at 6-45 a.m.
Saturday, 6 inch B L and 10 inch R M L gun drill at Mahaluxmi Fort, parade at Scandal Point at 4-15 p.m. sharp. The brake will leave Byculla Bridge as usual. Dress—Drill order without arms putties to be worn.
2. There will be Class Firing at Cooria on Wednesday. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m. and Byculla 6-12.
3. The following promotions are ordered in No. 2 Company:—Corporal S Burgess to be Sergeant in charge of No. 2 Sub-Division vice Zurhorst reverted. Bombr W Ewing to be Corporal in No. 2 Sub-Division vice Burgess promoted, and to remain in charge of the Sub-Division during the absence of Sergeant Burgess on leave. Acting Bombr E H Johnson to be Bombr in No. 2 Sub-Division vice Ewing promoted.—Gunner W Thomson to be Acting Bombr in No. 4 Sub-Division.
4. Acting Bombr A H Muir having left India reverts to Gunner.
5. The Proficiency Class will meet at the Corps Club at 6-45 p.m. on Friday next.—All members who are desirous of passing the examination this year are requested to attend
6. No. 3 Company will parade at the Corps Club on Saturday next 25th inst. at 3 p.m. sharp and proceed to Colaba North Fort to complete their annual 40 pr R M L practice Dress.—Drill order without arms putties to be worn.
7. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to No. 4 Sub-Division No. 2 Company.
No 777 Gunner C W Francis.
8. Leave of absence for four months is granted to Sergt S Burgess and Gunner J P Davies
9. Orderly Sergeants for the week:—
No 1 Company Sergt O F Spencer
No 2 Company Sergt F D McAlpin

By order,
G. STODDARD, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

DANCE.—The last Cinderella of the cold season will be held on Saturday, 2nd February. Members are requested to apply early to the Secretaries for tickets or invitations.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

BLAKEMAN—THOMAS—January 12, at St Peter's Church, Mazagon, Bombay, by the Rev Father Nicholson, William Alfred Blakeman, Financial Department, to Jeannie Howden Maude, eldest daughter of the late John Thomas, Second Master of the B & S Schools and Organist, Christ Church, Byculla.

DEATH.

MAYNE—January 21, at 2 p.m. at Jubilee Buildings, Byculla, Bombay, William Henry Mayne, aged 39 years and 6 months. Funeral will leave his residence at 5 a.m., this day (Tuesday). Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GOUGH—January 12, at Narowal, Sialkot district, the wife of the Rev C M Gough, Church Missionary Society, of a daughter.

DEATH.

CHRISTIAN—January 8, at Monghyr, Florence Eva, daughter of the late Henry Christian, of the Chupram Indigo Factory, District Monghyr.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

WE HAVE MORE THAN ONCE—The latest time only yesterday—had to all attention to the

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1901.

AUSTRALIAN POLICY.

THE Australian Premier, Mr. Barton, has issued a manifesto as to the policy which he and his colleagues deem best in the interests of the new Commonwealth. The two salient points of the policy have been wired out to us. They involve the adoption of Protection and the exclusion of Asiatics. Free Trade is declared to be impossible, but wherever practicable, reciprocity with England will be arranged. The declaration as to trade was anticipated, for the Barton Ministry is thoroughly Federal and Protectionist and the Commonwealth expects to reap the fruits of the labours of two Protectionist conferences which have been held and also of the conferences of the interstate Chambers of Manufactures. The Protectionist leaders in Australia, some time ago, drafted a tariff in detail, which was calculated to produce a revenue of at least eight and-a-half million pounds, and in its report the Sydney Protectionists' Conference recorded its satisfaction "that it had discovered in the present draft tariff, herewith scheduled, the high water-mark of scientific protection as applicable up to the present date to the whole Federal Commonwealth. There has been special endeavour to preserve, as far as possible, the extensive free list that is embodied in the Victorian protective tariff. In fact, this course has been deviated from only when the industrial requirements of other colonies made protective duties necessary." The Chambers of Manufactures arrived at practically the same conclusions as the conference. Five of the federated colonies already had tariffs. In Victoria, five-sixths of the electors are staunchly protectionist. In Tasmania, South Australia, Western Australia and Queensland it is estimated that two-thirds of them are so; while in New South Wales the electorates have been hitherto almost equally divided, the country constituencies supporting a protective tariff; while those electorates lying in and around Sydney are said to have been dominated by the foreign interests. According to most of the forecasts, says the leading journal, the federal elections, now imminent, are likely to return a fair majority of protectionists in that colony. With regard to the determination to exclude Asiatics we trust that some exception will be made with regard to the Indian Empire. Their disabilities are quite sufficient. In New South Wales to avoid becoming a "prohibited immigrant," the Indian must, when asked to do so by any officer appointed under the Act, write out in his own handwriting, in some European language, an application to the Colonial Secretary for exemption. In the event of failure he is subjected to the same penalties and supervision as a Chinaman. So far Indians who go to Victoria and Tasmania have been free, but in the former colony the custom prevailing in New South Wales is to be followed. Western Australia provided that no Indian labourer may enter the colony unless under a contract with some responsible person; while in Queensland no aboriginal native of India is entitled to be entered upon any electoral roll except in respect of a freehold qualification and no railway company may, except under penalty, employ any native of India in the construction of any railway. The differences between the Australian colonies in their treatment of Indians are but slight and it is to be feared that although the new commonwealth may make some concessions on their behalf they will be so slight as to be of little value. By and by with a change in the Ministry some improvement may be effected. But for the present and the immediate future an Indian will get little better treatment than a Chinaman, though subjects of the same sovereign. There is no one in Australia, as there is in South Africa to champion the claims of Indian Natives. But on the subject of Protection, Mr. Barton and his friends are not to have it all their own way. A great Free Trade demonstration was held in Sydney directly the inaugural cermony of the new federation was over. Mr. Reid who is the leader of the Free Traders describes the action of the Ministry as a startling reversal of the policy under which new South Wales had achieved such enormous prosperity, and he was determined to conduct a prolonged and determined Free Trade campaign against the Barton administration. The declaration is said to have been received with extraordinary and wholly unexpected enthusiasm.

THE MEMORIAL TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

THE mail brings us a copy of the memorial, presented the other day to Lord George Hamilton, on the subject of Land Assessments in India. The memorial is built round a minute penned by Lord Salisbury, at the time he was Secretary of State for India—a quarter of a century ago—which read:—"So far as it is possible to change the Indian fiscal system, it is desirable that the cultivator should pay a smaller proportion of the whole national charge. It is not in itself a thrifty policy to draw the mass of revenue from the rural districts, where capital is scarce, sparing the towns, where it is often redundant and runs to waste and luxury. The injury is exaggerated in the case of India, where so much of the revenue is exported without a direct equivalent." It may be fairly claimed that Lord Salisbury's declaration has been fully endorsed by his successors and by the Government of India and that however much cause there may have been for complaint when that minute was written, that cause has been gradually disappearing and it cannot truthfully be said that the principle therein affirmed has not been kept before the eyes of successive legislators. Mr. Dutt is one of the signatories to the memorial which we reproduced in our news columns yesterday and as will be seen, it amounts practically to a reiteration of the statements made by Mr. Dutt in his letter to the *Times* twelve months ago. It re-asserts Mr. Dutt's thesis "that the intensity and the frequency of recent famines are greatly due to the resourceless condition and the chronic poverty of the cultivators caused by the over-assessment of the soil, on which they depend for a living"—not in so many words it must be admitted, but it asserts that the only hope for the cultivators throughout the greater part of India is that they should be put in such a position as to enable them to tide over an occasional bad season, by the reduction of assessments. We can scarcely suppose that the gentlemen who signed the memorial did so without reading its contents. But we would prefer to believe this rather than assume that after their many years' acquaintance with this country, they imagine it possible for the leopard to change his spots and the Ethiopian his skin here, any more than it is in other parts of the world? What they aim at is the permanent settlement of all parts of the country, implying as Mr. Dutt has said in his "Open Letters to the Viceroy" and subsequently in his book on "Famines in India" that there is the remedy. But it has been shown by an "Indian Civilian" whose letters to our Calcutta contemporary have just been republished in pamphlet form that permanently settled areas show no greater capability to withstand the pinch of distress than their brethren in other districts. Assessments are continuously being revised and adjusted and the amount of trouble and pains devoted to assessing a fair and just settlement is almost incredible. Whatever may be the advantages of permanent settlement the fact remains that it has great drawbacks which are often unaccountably overlooked by those who are friends of the cultivator rather than of the labourer. Admitting that the reduction of assessments will put the cultivator in the position of being able to resist periods of scarcity, what about the labourer? It is acknowledged that the majority of the ryots are fairly well off, as that expression is understood in India. The labouring class suffers most in times of famine. The remedy for that does not lie in the reduction of assessments. We should have thought that practical men such as those whose names are associated with that of Mr. Dutt in the memorial would have gone to the root of the matter holding, as they do, that the prevention of famines lies within the power of Government rather than of Providence. It had been wise had they asked that the scope of the Famine Commission Inquiry should be enlarged with a view to solving the question of over-assessment and studying the course of famines in India and the means of preventing them.

THROWING AT CRICKET.

THE absorbing topic in the world of sport at present is the question of "throwing at cricket," the general opinion being that the barred bowlers have been condemned without being afforded an opportunity of amending their action. Mr. F. J. Ford, one of the foremost authorities on the game, thinks it is hardly fair that the bowlers should be tried by a jury of batsmen. Quaife, one of the men under the ban, asks if the barred bowler is barred from bowling lobs. The question is a pertinent one, and it may be pursued further. Is it not possible for Mold, the Lancashire fast bowler, to so amend his delivery as to make it above suspicion? He has been and is now one of the most skilful trundlers in first class cricket, and doubtless can alter his style of delivery just as a golfer may adopt a different grip or swing, or a pedestrian alter the length of his stride. Throwing has not been defined, and is not stated in the laws of cricket, and it seems unkind to charge a man with breaking a law if that law is not clearly stated. Further, although Phillips no-balled Mold last year, that bowler's deliveries were fair in the eyes of scores of other umpires, for they caused no adverse judgment, and it is therefore apparent that what is "throwing" to one umpire is "bowling" to another. Mold says "You can condemn me for throwing, will you kindly tell me what a throw is?" Mr. A. C. Maclaren, the Lancashire captain, says "To define a throw is a very difficult thing, but to a cricketer who receives it there is no mistaking the unfair ball, at any rate from the very fast bowler, for the jar on his bat goes right up into his shoulders, and if the ball is straight and short it is well nigh impossible for even a man strong in back play to force it back hard enough to reach mid-off. If, however, that ball is bowled, it can be forced back hard enough to beat mid-off and reach the boundary." Mr. Ford asks if we are to consider all the doubtful bowlers in first class cricket have now been suspended or warned. He says "If the answer is Yes, then throwing is not a widespread evil, for a large proportion of the culprits are seldom called on to bowl at all. If the answer is No, then let the list be completed without delay. Half measures are worse than no measures. Nor must it be forgotten that there are plenty of second-class cricketers who are supposed to throw. The penalty should equally be enforced against them; but who is to do it? The whole case is bristling with anomalies and difficulties, and I for one see no way to remove them otherwise than an absolute definition of what a throw really is." The same authority believes the controversy will end in the legalisation of throwing, and then, we shall find as Mr. A. N. Hornby has said, that a thrower will not be dangerous after half an hour's play.

AGRICULTURAL SITUATION.

THE latest Government reports on the agricultural situation only deal with the prevailing circumstances up to the 12th instant, and consequently do not refer to the conditions following the rain which fell on the 13th January. An authoritative statement regarding the improvement resulting therefrom is awaited with interest, for although the rain may have done damage in parts it did good over a wider area. In Bombay Presidency prices have a tendency to fall, and this is a sure indication that fair crops have been harvested or are ready for the reapers. Fodder is getting scanty in parts of Sholapur and Belgaum districts, and in portions of the Karnatak stock is deteriorating, while in vast areas dependent upon rainfall crops do not promise well. In Baroda territory spring crops are in fair condition, and fine weather is only required in the Central Provinces to reap the benefits of a good season. The recent rain has removed to a large extent the insect pests among pulse and linseed, a remark applicable to the Punjab. The agriculturists in this Province anticipate excellent crops. Sunshine is needed in the North Western Provinces, and more rain and continued cloudy weather will cause damage. In Bengal harvesting of paddy is nearly finished, sugarcane pressing is going on, and prospects on the whole are good, but in Assam the outturn of late rice and the prospects of pulses and mustard are fair in Sibsagar and Lakhimpur, and bad in other districts. Reaping of paddy is almost completed in Burmah; there is now no distress in Berar; an improvement is reported from Hyderabad, while in Mysore prospects are favourable. The condition of opium is good in Central India, and in the north in Rajputana, Kashmir and Nepal the outlook is favourable for the future.

THE FAMINE COMMISSION.

THE Famine Commission over which Sir Antony Macdonnell presides opened its inquiry in Bombay yesterday when a number of witnesses were examined The evidence given was tendered by officers concerned in the administration of relief and so far as it went it indicated that the people on the famine works would not exert themselves to earn more than would support them. From the evidence of Mr. Moore, Collector of Nasik and Mr. Cameron, the executive engineer of the works there, it appeared that when paid by results the people barely earned enough to live on, and when the Government task code with a minimum wage was adopted most of them were satisfied to draw the minimum and do little work. Mr. George, Superintending Engineer in the Southern Division said he tried that system for three weeks at Satara and the result was to bring a large number of persons on to the works. When he reverted to a piece-work system the numbers decreased and more work was turned out. Mr. Muir Mackenzie, Revenue Secretary to Government appeared to give evidence and by a series of answers to interrogatories from the President explained, or rather assented to a description of, the Bombay Revenue system. He did not favour a system of graduated revenue suspensions in case of crop failure apart from absolute famine, because he considered there was no difficulty in paying the light assessment. He was, however, in favour of a liberal scale of advances to agriculturists, though he desired to see the effects of the great extension of that policy that has taken place within the last few years. He would grant these allowances after inquiry into individual cases and not uniformly over a large area, his views in regard to this matter having been confirmed by the experience of the famine before the last.

BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW

MR DARCY LINDSAY, the honorary secretary and treasurer of the Bombay Horse and Dog show, has issued the programme of events open to competition. The success of last year's show was in marked advance of previous exhibitions, and there is every reason to anticipate that the forthcoming show to be held on February 12th and 14th will eclipse all its predecessors. Mr. Lindsay has worked with enthusiasm and has succeeded in raising the interest of native gentlemen in its welfare, and it is probable their entries, especially in the harness horses classes, will exceed those of previous years. With their co-operation it is possible to gather together a collection of turn-outs which cannot be beaten in any other city in India, and those who come forward will be doing good by supporting a movement which is for the edification of every body. Under "saddle horses" there are classes for chargers and hunters of every description, ladies' mounts and polo ponies; a prize is offered for the best imported animal, and other miscellaneous classes include competitions for Arab stallions and brood mares. Interesting features are the jumping and driving competitions, while the dog section provides classes for the many different varieties the canine race. Last year the dogs how was an immense improvement on the 1899 exhibition, and owing to the great love most people have for dogs, with co-operation it would be quite easy to still further improve this interesting portion of the forthcoming event.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Arabia, with the outward mails of the 11th instant, left Aden at 6 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a. m. on Friday next.

THE gross receipts on Indian railways for the nine months ending 31st December, 1900, were 90 lakhs more than in the corresponding period of the year 1899.

THE report of the Select Committee on the Assam Labour and Emigration Bill will be presented to the Viceroy's, Legislative Council on the 1st February.

THE Mahsuds are continuing to annoy the troops engaged in the blockade. On the night of the 16th instant a picquet of the 23rd Pioneers between Murtaza and Nili Kach was attacked, two sepoys being wounded and one rifle lost.

THE Mahsuds are still squabbling over the knotty point of whether the fine imposed on them by the Government should be paid by ancestral shares or by families, and no final settlement is possible until this is decided. But meantime they are behaving themselves.

THE exchange of stations between the 3rd and 4th Madras Pioneer Regiments sanctioned in the reliefs has been cancelled owing to the absence of the 1st M. I. in China and the move of the 21st to Kushalgarh for railway work. The 4th Madras Pioneers will consequently stand fast at Trichinopoly.

A NOTIFICATION appears in the "Gazette of India" regarding the death of Rao Bahadur Kanti Chandar Mukerji, the Governor-General in Council placing on record his sense of the loss which the State of Jaipur and the British Government have sustained by the premature decease of so able and devoted a public servant.

COMMUNICATIONS in the Ganjam District are still far less complete than they ought to be, and we are glad to learn, therefore, that Government has decided to make an allotment of Rs. 30,000, to be entered in the budget estimates for 1901-1902 under contributions from Provincial to Local, for the Berhampur-Govindapur Road.

ON the afternoon of the 14th instant a dak-runner was murdered in the Gumal near Nili Kach. On the following morning a sepoy of the 23rd Pioneers was shot while on picket duty near Muliza, and on the evening of the 15th the mail was robbed near Sarwakai. It is believed, however, that these offences are the work of an individual malcontent, and that they do not indicate any change of feeling on the part of the Mahsuds generally.

THE LATE MR. RIENZI WALTON.

OUR London correspondent, in his letter published n yesterday's paper, recorded the death of Mr. Rienzi Walton, late Executive Engineer of the Bombay Municipality, which took place in London on Saturday the 29th December last. After retiring from the service of the Municipality on pension on the 4th December 1892, Mr. Walton took employment under the Local Government Board at home and soon distinguished himself as one of the most capable officers on the inspecting staff.

He was acting as Chief Engineering Inspector at the date of his death, which took place suddenly in the fifty-eighth year of his age.

During a period of nearly a quarter of a century Mr. Walton's services to the Municipality were as varied as they had been valuable. It is stated that, on his first arrival in Bombay, Mr. Walton did some contract work on the G. I. P. Railway, and afterwards carried on the business of an engineer and draftsman in the city. In March, 1868, when Mr. C. Thwaites was the Executive Engineer, Mr. Walton joined the service of the Municipality as an engineer in charge of the Building Department. He also served as an Assistant to two subsequent Executive Engineers, Mr. Russell Aitken and Major Tulloch. In 1871, in the time of Major Tulloch, who had formed a favourable opinion of his professional capacity, Mr. Walton was appointed Deputy Executive Engineer and fully answered the anticipations which had been founded upon his professional qualifications. In October of the same year, during the absence on leave of Major Tulloch, Mr. Walton acted as Executive Engineer; and having justified the good opinion which had been formed of him, he was, in January, 1873, confirmed in the post of Executive Engineer on the higher salary of Rs. 1,500 a month in succession to Major Tulloch. Three years later, that is, in July, 1876, he was appointed on special duty in charge of the Tulsi Water Works on a salary of Rs. 1,750, and the ability with which he discharged the duties of the office was acknowledged on all hands. In July, 1879, Mr. Walton was placed in special charge of the Drainage Works on the same high salary. In April, 1880, in connection with the Malabar Hill Reservoir, which he constructed, a storm was raised against him at the Town Council and Corporation meetings. He was adjudged blame worthy for carelessness and neglect of the interests of the Municipality; but his worst adversaries bore testimony to his integrity and honesty of purpose; and he was allowed to continue in the office he held in the Municipality. In connection with the Drainage Works, it may be mentioned that he completed the "first portion" of the Drainage Scheme in part, and constructed the main sewer from Carnac Bunder to the Love Grove Pumping Station; the branch masonry sewers in the Fort, the Queen's Road, Kamateepoora, the Clerk Road, and the Ripon Road as well as the house connection in Khetwady Kamateepura, &c. During the time he held the office of Executive Engineer, Mr. Walton constructed throughfares in the new Ripon Road, the Pedder Road, and the Gibbs Road. He raised the level of the Khetwady District, and built storm-water drains along the Tardeo Road, the Gawalia Tank Road, the Grant Road, and the Clare and Bellasis Roads.

He also designed or built many public and private works in Bombay, such as the late Municipal Offices, now occupied by the Army and Navy Co-operative Stores; the Royal Yacht Club Extension; the bungalow of Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy at Malabar Hill; the fire-brigade stations at Malabar Hill and Gowalia Tank Road; the Belasis Road Cement Depot; the Garden at the Breach Vellard; and the Breach Candy Swimming Bath; of which he was the honorary secretary for several years. Prominent among his other works are the Null Bazar Market Extension; the Health Department offices at Boree Bunder; the Malabar Hill reservoir; the Small-pox Hospital at Arthur Road; and the new Halalcores' chawls in Cursetjee Sooklajee Street. Mr. Walton also put up the "Beehive Destructor" at the Municipal Workshops for destroying town sweepings and rubbish. We are indebted to him for the hanging gardens at Malabar Hill; the Foras Road Market; the ornamental cages for animals at the Victoria Gardens; the bungalow for the Superintendent of the Victoria Gardens, as also the refreshment rooms recently built at the Gardens. Mr. Walton constructed in 1874 an ornamental fountain and a clock tower at the expense of Mr. Kessowjee Naik at Mandvie, one of the most populated and busiest quarters of the city. The Bomanjee Hormusjee Wadia fountain in Bazar Gate Street, with an ornamental clock tower, was designed and constructed under his superintendence. The thanks of the Committee were duly conveyed to Mr. Walton for his valuable and gratuitous services. The style he had adopted for the work was borrowed from the architecture of Persia, 2,500 years old; and the cuneiform writings were selected by him from rock inscriptions at Behisten. The Vijlibai Fountain, built at the expense of Mr. Goculdas Jugmohundas near the Null Bazar Market, was also designed and constructed under the superintendence of Mr. Walton. He also superintended the construction of "Sassoon House," in Elphinstone Circle, and Mr. Nusserwanjee A. H. Wadia's fine bungalow at Parel, Government House Road.

In September, 1881, Mr. Walton reverted to his post of Executive Engineer, having been re-appointed by the Corporation for a term of five years, and continued to carry on the remaning portion of the Drainage Work in the first section up to his departure from Bombay on sick leave. In regard to the execution of the Drainage Works, Mr. Baldwin Latham in his "Report on the Sanitation of Bombay" made remarks showing that he had great confidence in Mr. Walton's ability. He said:—"With reference to the execution of the proposed works, it is important that all those who have charge of the project should be able to give it their undivided attention. You possess in Mr. Walton, M. Inst. C.E., a gentleman who has had very considerable experience in the design and execution of works of sewerage, and whose experience in these matters will be invaluable in carrying out any additional or new undertaking; but you cannot expect him to do good service on the proposed works if he is not relieved from his ordinary duties of Executive Engineer, and I should suggest that he should be put on special duty for the purpose of carrying out the scheme, and should make his own selections of the officers to serve under him; and then he will be made entirely responsible for the proper carrying out of the works.' At the close of his report, Mr. Baldwin Latham tendered his thanks to Mr. Walton, among others.

At the date of Mr. Walton's re-election as Executive Engineer in September, 1881, Mr. (now Sir E. C. K.) Ollivant, Municipal Commissioner, bore testimony to his abilities in these terms:—"He had always found in Mr. Walton a most able, zealous, and devoted servant of the Municipality. Whatever the work given him, he did it with credit. It had been said that he often exceeded his estimates. This was only a general charge, which could only be brought home to him by proving individual cases. There are other qualities besides accuracy to be looked for in an Engineer, which qualities the Commissioner said Mr. Walton possessed in a very high degree." Mr. Walton was again re-appointed Executive Engineer in September, 1886, for a term of five years. The Municipal Corporation recorded their sense of Mr. Watson's services in connection with the Queen Empress's Jubilee in the following res

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE QUEEN'S HEALTH.

ONLY A QUESTION OF HOURS.

LONDON, JAN. 20, 10-15 p. m.

Unofficial news from Osborne states that Her Majesty at eight this evening was in extremis and that it is now but a question of hours.

MORE SERIOUS.

LONDON, JAN. 21.

An official bulletin states that the condition of the Queen late on Sunday evening had become more serious.

Increasing weakness has diminished her power of taking nourishment.

END EXPECTED MOMENTARILY.

LONDON, JAN. 21, 4 A.M.

The members of Her Majesty's family are assembled in the bed-chamber and the end is expected momentarily.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

LONDON, JAN. 21.

The Prince of Wales returned to London yesterday and met the Emperor William and the Duke of Connaught at the Station and thence drove to Buckingham Palace.

They proceed to Osborne at ten this morning.

THE PRESS ON THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

LONDON, JAN. 21.

The newspapers dwell upon the significance of the visit of the Emperor William to Osborne, which they say is a sign that the most powerful sovereign of the Continent is keenly conscious of the close ties with England.

His Majesty's disregard, they add, of the cares of his Empire at the summons of filial piety will be appreciated by all countries.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM AT OSBORNE.

LONDON, JAN. 21.
1-5 P.M.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and the Emperor William have arrived at Osborne. The former looks harassed and distressed.

LATEST BULLETIN.

A bulletin issued at eleven this morning states that the Queen has rallied slightly, taken more food and had some refreshing sleep, and her strength is not diminished.

The symptoms which occasion most anxiety point to a local obstruction of the brain circulation.

It is unofficially stated that a stroke of paralysis has affected the side of the face and her Majesty's speech.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 21.

Bulletins will be issued by the Private Secretary to the Viceroy regarding her Majesty's health to Chief Civil authorities and put up as notices at Telegraph offices until further notice.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE CAPE INVASION,

Kritzinger's Commando has made an attack on Willowmare which was repulsed. They afterwards proceeded to Kryana thirty miles from the sea

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 21.

12th January, 2nd Gloucesters, slightly injured 2nd Lieutenant Stephenson; 1st West Riding Regiment, taken prisoner 2nd Lieutenant Carlyon; 13th January, 1st North Lancashires, accidently killed Lieutenant Wallace; deaths from enteric:—12th January, Royal Engineers, Lieutenant G. E. Elkington; 14th January, Donega Artillery, 2nd-Lieutenant Motam; 15th January, 3rd Durham Light Infantry, 2nd-Lieutenant J. C. Williams; 18th January, 2nd North Staffordshires, 2nd-Lieutenant Richards; deaths from dysentry:—17th January, R. A. M. Corps, Lieutenant S. Duffield.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JAN. 20.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Arabia with the English Mails of the 11th instant, left here for Bombay at 6 p. m., to-day.

BENGAL COAL EXPORTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 21.

The exports of Bengal coal from Calcutta during the past year totalled at 1,750,000 tons, of which 1,320,000 went to Indian ports, this being an increase of fifty per cent. on the previous twelve months.

THE LATE JUSTICE RANADE.

NAGPORE, JAN. 20.

A most crowded public meeting was held in the Mac Donnell Town Hall on Sunday evening the Honourable Mr. Gangadharao Chitnavis presiding, representing all the communities and religious denominations, to express condolence for the sad national bereavement in the premature and lamentable death of Mr. Justice Madhaoraoji Ranade. Mr. Achyatrao Sathe proposed a resolution recording grief at the sudden death and appreciating the valuable services rendered to his country by Mr. Ranade. Khan Saheb Amirkhan seconded the resolution in an eloquent and touching speech. Professor Mukerji supported the resolution asking the President to convey the sympathy of the meeting by letter to Mrs. Ranade.

LAHORE, JAN. 20.

A largely attended representative public meeting presided over by Honourable Mr. Justice Chatterji was held here to-day when resolutions were adopted expressing profound sorrow at the sudden and untimely death of Mr. Justice Ranade, the distinguished scholar, reformer and patriot and sympathizing with Mrs. Ranade and the other members of the bereaved family.

A Nadiad correspondent wires from Nadiad:—A public meeting was convened here to-day in the Umedkumari Hall by Sardar Behechardas Vehardas to express sorrow at the irreparable loss which this country and more specially this Presidency had sustained in the unexpected demise of the Honorable Mr. Justice Ranade. A resolution was unanimously adopted expressing the grief of the people of Nadiad at the sad occurrence. It was also resolved to send a letter of condolence to the family of the deceased gentleman. The meeting was largely attended and was presided over by Mr. F De Souza, the additional Sessions Judge. The President, Sardar Behechardas and Messrs. Goverdhanram Tripathi, Lalshanker Umiashanker, Deshibhai, Kaladas Chimanlal, sub judge, Gokaldas Dwarkadas, Mujibhoy Haegovindas addressed the meeting.

A Malegan correspondent:—The people in public meeting assembled, Rao Bahadoor Gupte presiding, resolved to send a condolatory letter to Mrs. Ranade and resolved to fix Mr. Ranade's portrait in the Library hall by public subscription. Officials and non-officials, took part amid deep sorrow.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE BARRED BOWLERS.

HUNTING AND SHOOTING NOTES.

THE SPRING HANDICAPS.

LONDON, JAN. 4.

Wasn't it Lord Chesterfield who said that "mistakes are worse than crimes?" Anyway, it is the nature of 'Varsity men, in particular, to accept the metamorphosis of life with amusement, curiosity and mistrust. It is not too much to say that the recent M. C. C. action re unfair bowling has caused quite a "pompholugo paphlusma"—as Aristophanes magnificently expresses it—in cricketing circles generally. Some fellows fall foul of the County captains' presuming to give an opinion at all, but that is nonsense. Many of these (like the late Mr. Moody) dislike committees, and for the same reason. "If a committee had been appointed," quoth that famous Evangelist, "Noah's Ark would never have been built!" Others (like Richelieu) consider the ruling has its weak points, and here must 'Varsity men agree. You see it affords such possibilities for future ructions and misconstruction. Mr. J. H. Farmer—famous alike at football and cricket—emphasises the comical side of the ruling to perfection. And (mark you) his "methods" are as well known as, and very similar to, those of the late-lamented Sherlock Holmes. In a word, Mr. Farmer is nothing if not "observant" in all matters sporting.

As his opinions voice those of most other Oxford and Cambridge men, let us give a few of them. He pertinently asks, with an inquiring mind, "What if MacLaren puts on Mold against Surrey, and Jephson threatens to withdraw his team as the consequence?" Not that the latter famous Cantab would do anything of the sort, as most Surrey men believe in Mold's fairness; but suppose he did? Or supposing Mold alters his delivery next season, or Charles Fry goes in for "lobs," are they still to be barred? In other word, who is to rule the roast in future fray—the County Captains or the umpires themselves? A prominent umpire assured me the other day that, on past form, he shall never even think of no-balling Mold or Lockwood, to wit, in that case, would the committee boss the umpire? Itn't it all excruciatingly funny when you come to think of it? Again, Phillips may "call" a ball which dozens of umpires may pass, aye! and would do. Would Phillips's ruling be confirmed to the confusion of others? If so, then confusion would be rendered worse confounded. Lastly, it is the consensus of capable 'Varsity opinion that to publicly place a lot of fine cricketers under the ban as "suspects" transcends any other piece of unfairness in the whole history of sport. Here doing so it would have been more sportsmanlike of the captains to have secured a full definition of a "throw." One is glad to hear from a Cantab barrister of renown that legally i.e. considered the County Captains' agrement is null and void. The jurisdictfon of the M.C.C. extends to the County Championship only by consent; hence no bowler can be boycottted by any such agreement or ruling. The law is not always "a bass," you see!

At the beginning of a new century it is worthwhile briefly to consider the changes which a hundred years have wrought in the huntingfield. So far as the nature of the sport is concerned, it has not altered greatly. Hounds may be better bred and more speedy; it is certain also that they kill more foxes and hunt them at a more sustained and faster speed. But the general conditions of the chase are much the same to-day as they were a hundred years ago. In its surroundings, however, as in the circumstances of those who keep and ride to hounds, such sweeping changes have occurred as are scarce likely to Be witnessed again so long as the sport exists. A century ago there were no railways. Wire was unheard of, and hunting was chiefly supported by the great nobles, country gentlemen, and well-to-do farmers, with a sprinkling of sporting parsons and local professional men. The number of hunts was far smaller than it is to-day. A pack of hounds was the appanage of princely families, who maintained them at their own expense, nor thought to ask for subscriptions. It was the construction of the railways that changed the whole aspect of foxhunting. As the network of iron roads spread abroad throughout the land, men talked gloomily of the prospects of the sport, fearing that it was doomed to extinction ere the century closed. Happily these dismal forebodings have proved altogether baseless. With increased facilities for travelling the meets of hounds became more easily accessible, and the vogue of fox-hunting increased enormously. Ten men hunt to-day for one who followed hounds a century ago. On looking at a hunting map of England and Wales it will be seen that there are few districts which are not visited by hounds, and that over the greater area the hunting countries are practically conterminous. But although the railways have brought hunting within the reach, so to speak, of all the world, the very fact offers a certain menace to its future. The chase, as we all know, is dependent in great measure on the good will of the farmers, and signs are not wanting that farmers view the existing state of affairs with increasing dissatisfaction. Year by year more men ride to hounds, not a few of whom are non-subscribers and have no interests in the countries they patronise. If in the years to come their numbers should increase in the same ratio, it is more than probable that the farmers will force the hands of those in authority and demand that strangers shall be debarred from riding across their holdings. In the meantime, and as a direct consequence of these "unauthorised strangers," wire is gaining ground. All hunting-men recognise the danger of this description of fencing, but perhaps they do not equally appreciate that in many cases its employment is due to the presence of strangers in the hunting-field. Seeing their crops ridden over and their fences broken down by men who are not members of the hunt, it is not unnatural that famers should endeavour to protect themselves by putting up wire.

The past century has witnessed extraordinary development in the way of shooting. Enormous numbers of pheasants are now reared artificially. In many cases game preserves are leased by shooting tenants or syndicates who reside at a distance, whose one idea is to make heavier bags than their neighbours and who know little and care less about hunting. The woodlands controlled by shooting-men of this class seldom hold foxes, and if permission be given to drawn them, it is, more often than not, a mere matter of form; and as hounds are seldom allowed in these coverts prior to Christmas there is small chance that good runs will be obtained from them latter on. Thus at the beginning of the new century there seem to be three chief elements of danger for the future of foxhunting. That they may be successfully combated by judicious action may be considered certain. Some plan for reducing the numbers who follow hounds, especially in the Shires, is of urgent necessity, and when this has been discovered and adopted the difficult problem of dealing with wire will already be partly solved. The covert—a pun is not intended—hostility of some game-preservers may be partly met by leasing and planting fox-coverts for the special benefit of the hunt concerned, and much may be effected by the co-operation of the owners of the soil. For scores of years there have always been thorns in the paths of masters of hounds, but methods of removing them have always been devised, and what has happened in the past is likely to recur in the future. The outlook for fox-hunting at the beginning of the twentieth century is eminently encouraging. During the past year it has been proved beyond all question that the "image" is an unrivalled education for the stern realities of war, and if only for this reason it is to be hoped our national winter sport will continue to flourish.

Last week the meets of hounds partook of their usual holiday character. On horseback, upon wheels cycling and afoot, hundreds assembled to see what they might of the sport, and master of hounds for the most part endeavoured to gratify the popular inclination. Another fatal accident has to be recorded, making the fourth that has occurred this season. In the course of the run with the Warwickshire a week ago Mr. E. Walford was thrown and received a kick on the head which caused almost instantaneous death. This is the second death with his pack in the short space of a fortnight. The weather on Saturday offered an agreeable change from the gale and rain of the previous days. In some countries foxes were hard to find, having been ousted from their usual haunts by the wet, tempestuous conditions of climate. No difficulty of the sort was experienced with the South Cheshire hounds, who kept tryst at Poole Hall, near Nantwich. Quickly finding in Poole Gorse, hounds gave chase past Worleston Grange. The fox possibly surmised that safety might be gained by placing the flooded river Weaver between himself and his pursuers, but the pack made little ado about the water, however it might have affected some of the field. Then the chase swept on through Bookery Park and by Willaston Hall the fox saved his brush by getting to ground—a right good hunt of about forty minutes' duration. Bull's Wood provided the next object of pursuit, and as he was afflicted with mange it was fortunate that hounds were able to dispose of him. A good run followed from Long Wood, in which both pace and line of country left little to be desired; the ending commonly desired was only withheld by the approach of darkness. Although these hounds kept their fixture at Wistaston on Friday, such was the fury of the elements that hunting was found to be impracticable and they were taken home. The Shropshire hounds, however, scored a distinctly meritorious run, although it was somewhat marred by the prevalence of barbed wire. The heavy rain that fell on Sunday has rendered the country very deep and holding, a condition usually considered favourable to good scent.

The forthcoming season is going to be a memorable one. No one can examine the entries for the Spring Handicaps without arriving at that conclusion. Compared with recent years there is in almost every instance a great increase in the number of horses engaged. In the case of the Lincolnshire Handicap, the first of the events to be decided, we we have to go back right away to 1885 in order to find a total as large as that of this year. Of the more important races, the only one in which the entries are fewer than usual is the Grand National. There is a drop here from seventy-four last year to sixty-two, which was exactly the number of subscribers in 1894, when Why Not won. Numerical strength is very satisfactory and encouraging, so far as it goes, but it is not everything. We want quality as well as quantity. And we get it. There is a remarkable proportion of high class horses engaged in the various races. The Jubilee at Kempton Park last May was a wonderful handicap, but this year's promises to eclipse it. In the Lincolnshire Handicap the nominations include horses from the Continent, Australia and the United States, to say nothing of Ireland, so that there is quite an international flavour about it. Among the animals entered for this race, and for the City and Suburban and the Kempton Jubilee, is Jean Bereud who is said to have cost Mr. W. C. Whitney £5,000 as a two-year-old. The animal is expected to accomplish great things on our courses, for he has displayed brilliant form in the United States.

MR. C. F. STEVENS, AND THE CALCUTTA COMPETITION.

It was announced in the Bombay press on the 16th November, 1900, that Mr. C. F. Stevens, Architect of this City had won the prize in the competition for the design for the Military Secretariat Building in Calcutta. On January 10th, 1900, a telegram from Bangalore to a contemporary stated that the previous announcement was a mistake and that the prize had been awarded to Mr. G. H. Stephens, Executive Engineer of the Bangalore Station Municipality, who had on January 9th received the Bengal Government's intimation to that effect. This was a very circumstantial statement, but perhaps, at Bangalore they kept up Christmas festivities and games of mystification a little beyond the holidays, for yesterday Mr. C.F. Stevens, Bombay, received the correct Government official intimation that he had been awarded the first prize, a sum of Rs. 1,500, for his design. We are the more pleased to draw attention to this matter as the publicity gained by the contradiction of the first telegram by the second was calculated to do much injury to Mr. Stevens of our own City. It is possible that the similarity of names led to a misconception of facts, though the nom de plume to which the prize was adjudged—"Bobo"—was the name under which Mr. C. F. Stevens sent in his design for the Calcutta Secretariat, and under that title only would his plan be judged.

DEPARTURE OF THE R. I. M. S. CLIVE.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive, Commander G. J. Baugh, sailed (yesterday) for Calcutta, with the 1st Norfolk Regiment and details consisting of 15 officers, 1 lady, 5 warrant officers, 738 non-commissioned officers and men, 3 women, 8 children, 38 followers, 7 dogs, 6 chargers, 2 cows, and 32 boxes ammunition. The following are the names of the officers:—Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Becher, Major S. D. Shortt, Captain C. H. Renwick, Lieutenant H. J. H. Trueman, R.D.F. Oldman, H.E.M. Turner, A. L. Hadow, J. P. L. Mostyn, 2nd Lieutenants C. V. Lanyan, S. J. P. Scobell, A. E. M. Ward, F. De H. Harman, and S. H. Lee, 1st Norfolk Regiment, wife of Captain Head; Lieutenant F. G. S. McPherson, R. A. M. C. and Assistant-Surgeon E. Prins, Sub-Medical Department.

ARRIVAL OF YACHT MARIA.

The steam Yacht Maria, of 534 tons, and owned by Mr. J. Reid Walker, under the command of Captain John S. Kemball, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Southampton, which port she left on the 12th December, last, with the owner and the following guests on board:—Mr. Price Hughes, Mr. J. B. Wood, and Mr. G. J. Bland. The Maria on her voyage called at Gibraltar, Naples, Messina, Alexandria, Port Said, Suez and Aden. During the voyage she experienced moderate to fresh easterly winds.

BOMBAY HUNT.

The Hounds will meet on the following dates:—Jan. 23 (Wednesday) Santa Cruz; Jan. 27, Shahar Hill; Jan. 31, Rifle Butts; Feb. 3, Parla; Feb. 7, Jackal Club; Feb. 10, Wankola; Feb. 13, (Wednesday.) Santa Cruz; and Feb. 17, Shahar Hill.

T. W. BIRKETT,
Honorary Secretary.

11th January.

"JEHANGIR."

In consequence of the serious illness of Her Majesty there will be no performance of Jehangir the Magnificent tomorrow should a telegram meanwhile Announcing the death of the Queen, the performances of Jehangir will be postponed to dates which will be hereafter notified.

[REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, JAN. 20.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer s. s. Golconda left here to-day at 7-35 p.m.

HONGKONG, JAN. 19.

The P. and O. Co's. steamer Chusan left here from Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JAN. 20.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Parramatta arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The N. Y. K. Steamer Muke Maru left Colombo for Bombay on 20th Instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Surats steady.

Good Bhownuggur 4 8-32

The Manchester market has been quieter.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	96 1-2
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	93 1-2
Bar Silver	29 1-16

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

BUDGET ESTIMATES.

An adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday. Mr. S. Rebsch presiding.

THE LATE JUSTICE RANADE.

Before resuming consideration of the Budget, the President said that he would express the feelings of every body present at the great loss which Bombay and the whole of India had sustained in the death of the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade. There was no need to say many words, as much had been said in the public and in the press. Mr. Ranade had throughout his career been of the greatest service to this country, and he thought that a light had passed out from among them.

WATER TAX.

The Corporation then resumed consideration of the budget estimates for the year 1901-1902, the immediate question before the meeting being the motion of Mr. Muljí B. Barbhaya, that the water tax be recommended at Rs. 19,06,000 as in the budget.

Mr Hormusji Seapurji moved as an amendment. (1) That the Corporation hereby determine that subject to the limitations and conditions prescribed in the act, the water-tax leviable on buildings and lands under the sections of the act shallbe levied for the year 1901-1902 at the rate of 3 per cent of the rateable value if such buildings and lands, respectively (2) That the Corporation are of opinion that the revenue from water supply by meter measurement except for trade purposes should be calculated on a rate of 5 annas for 1,000 gallons only. (3) That the budget estimate of revenue from water including the charges for water used for municipal purposes be passed at Rs. 1,624,000." Mr. Hormusji said the proposition of the Standing Committee was ultra vires. During the last twenty years the water tax had risen from 12 annas to 1-11, and it being excessive, the native population, who had a partiality for well water, drew their supply from these wells, and with what injurious effect their health was known to every member, of the Corporation. Mr. Hormusji contended that the Corporation had no power under the act to raise more tax beyond Rs. 16,24,000, which was estimated by the Municipal Commissioner to be the expenditure for water supply. He had taken counsel's opinion in the matter who agreed with him in his contention. The revenue from water ought not to exceed the expenditure incurred for the supply.

Mr. Sorabjee C. Dhondy in seconding the amendment gave few instances of hardships that people had to put up with where water was supplied by meter measurement.

The Municipal Commissioner said that it would have been much better if Mr. Hormusjee had submitted to the Corporation the points or points that were referred by him to the counsel and the opinion that counsel. When he presented the budget to the Standing Committee he stated that expenditure on account of water supplied to the Municipality should not be excluded before the tax was settled. He did not see anything in the act which led him to come to the opposite opinion. It was true as Mr. Hormusji said that their present expenditure was Rs. 16,24,000 but the Corporation must not forget that it was only during the last few years that there was a nominal surplus of any kind. For fifteen years there had been a deficit of about 35 lacs of rupees, that is to say, the expenditure on account of water had exceeded the revenue from water by that amount. He did not think it was at all unreasonable for the Corporation to take into account 35 lacs of rupees as deficit for the last 15 years, and add to the cost of water supplied to the city. He found that during the past years they had been buying an inequitable tax on he various departments of the Corporations which was as high as the one charged to the trade. He thought it would be perfectly fair to levy an all round rate of 4 annas.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha thought that after the explanation given by the Commissioner it would be unwise to disturb the present arrangement made by the Standing Committee. There was ample time for the Standing Committee to alter the system, if the proposal made by Mr. Muljí was found to be ultra vires.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla observed that to a layman like him it would appear quite clear that Corporation had the power of fixing the water taxes at such a rate as would cover the total charges and might leave a small margin. He moved a rider to the original proposition to the effect that the Standing Committee be requested to take counsel's opinion as to the power of Corporation to levy water revenue in excess of the actual expenditure and if counsel is of opinion that Corporation could not charge anything over and above the actual expenditure, then the Corporation is of opinion that the Standing Committee should regulate revenue by reducing water rates by meter measurement.

The rider was accepted by Mr. Muljí.

Mr. Hormusji's amendment was voted upon in three portions, but they were all rejected. The original motion together with the rider was carried by a majority.

The Corporation was adjourned till Thursday next.

THANA NEWS.

Our local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—Mr. D.F. Muthan, Chief Constable of Bandora has been appointed Inspector of Police in the Thana District in place of Rao Saheb Ramchandra Ghanashan Subnis, proceeded on leave. Mr. Annant Prabhakar Lavate has been appointed clerk of the Court in the Subordinate Judge's Court at Dhanoo, vice Mr. Triunbak Govind, retired.

The Rev. Father J. Hoene, S.J., of the St. Xavier College, Bombay, generously sent six desks with benches, last week, for the use of the English School established by the East Indian Association at Marole in Salsette (Thana.)

It is stated that on account of the insufficient accommodation at the school-house of the East Indian Association at Thana the E. I. community of the place intend to erect a new school to suit the requirement, should the School Board Committee take steps in this direction.

The daily average number of persons relieved gratuitously in 32 villages (3 more than in previous week) in the Thana District during the past week was as follows:—Men 12, women 34 and children 53.

About half a dozen huts belonging to the Thana refugees, who lived at Ghantali (on account of the prevalence of plague in Thana) caught fire and were distroyed on Friday last. The beddings and cooking utensils, etc., which were in the huts were saved by the timely assistance of men of the nearest houses.

Jania and three other Kaodis, who were charged with having committed murder by causing the death of one Barkia at Dhanoo in November last were tried by Mr. R. S. Tipnis, Sessions Judge of Thana, on Tuesday last. Jania and No. 2 were sentenced to death and Nos. 3 and 4 were sentenced to transportation for life.

Harla and Ballia, Agrees, were tried by the First Class Special Magistrate of Thana for stealing several bags of grain from the godown of Mr. Dayabhai at Bhynder, a few days ago. Harla was sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment and Ballia (an old offender) was committed to the Court of Sessions on Monday last.

Five births (two females and three males) and twenty-two deaths (including one from plague) were registered in the town of Thana during the past week. There were twenty-five cases and twenty-three deaths from plague in Salsette and in the Municipal District of Coorla during the same period, against nineteen cases and fifteen deaths the week previous. Owing to the prevalence of plague in Bombay a large number of persons have arrived here and are now living in Channi Street, near Thana railway station, where dead rats are said to have been found lately.

THE THEFT AT MESSRS. TREACHER AND CO.,

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case in which Francis Mendonca, a cashier and Anthony Misquitta, a compounder, lately employed at the Treacher and Co's Byculla establishment, were charged with stealing drugs and patent medicine of the value of Rs. 22-8 belonging to the Company. Mr. Baptista, barrister, appeared for Dr. D. Sylva, against whom the charge of abetment is pending. After recapitulating the facts of the case, as disclosed by the evidence, the Magistrate said the question for consideration was whether the evidence for the prosecution proved beyond all reasonable doubt that accused dishonestly removed the goods from the dispensary with the intention of giving them to Dr. D. Sylva without recovering the value thereof from that gentleman and crediting the amount in the book. In the first place there was nothing in the evidence to show that the surreptitious removal of the goods had been previously arranged by accused and Dr. D. Sylva. If the accused were acting dishonestly, then it must be presumed that Dr. D. Sylva had also a guilty knowledge and abetted the theft, but in the absence of any evidence on that point, such a presumption could not be drawn, especially as it appeared that Dr. D. Sylva was a very respectable medical practitioner with an extensive practice—a man whose name Mr. Hoyle stated, he would not have objected to put in the list of approved customers, who were given credit. After reviewing the evidence the Court came to the conclusion that although there were certain circumstances in the case which were of a suspicious character they were not of such a nature as would warrant the conviction of the accused who were accordingly acquitted.

With regard to the charge pending against Dr. D. Sylva, Mr. York-Smith asked the magistrate to postpone it for ten days in order to enable him to to consult his clients. The charge was accordingly adjourned.

MILITARY NEWS.

The Government of India have sanctioned the provision in next year's estimates of a yearly sum of Rs. 10,000 on account of staff allowances of officers, non-commissioned officers and men attending the forthcoming class of instruction in February at Allahabad.

Captain Martin Leak, 1st Cheshire Regiment proceeds to South Africa.

Lieutenant Doveton, 16th Bengal Lancers, proceeds to China.

The following officers are permitted to return to duty:—Lieutenants Davis, 22nd Punjab Infantry; Fagan, 6th Madras Infantry; Parvis, 16th Bengal Lancers; Rice, 4th Sikhs; Sargeant, 14th Bombay Infantry and Strong, 1st Madras Lancers.

The following remain at home on extended leave:—Lieutenant-Colonel Raikes, S. C.; Captain Leslie, 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, for six months; Captain Graves, I. M. S.,; Lieutenant Bayley, R. A., three months; Lieutenant Chamberlain, 11th Bengal Lancers, two months; Captain Moore, 6th Madras Infantry, 14 days.

Captain James, 20th Hussars, has been appointed acting Aide-de-Camp to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

Major Butcher, of the Royal Garrison Artillery, succeeds Major Cox as Commandant of Mount Abu Sanitarium.

Major Miles, Royal Garrison Artillery, is granted a year's leave to England on medical certificate.

The temporary wound pension of £70 a year, granted to Captain Watson, V.C., R.E., is extended for another year from 16th September 1900.

The proposed provision of a pipe water supply for Fyzabad Cantonment, of which the cost was estimated at some two lakhs of rupees, is shelved for the present to make way for work of a more pressing nature.

The Government of India have sanctioned the issue of two field-stretchers to each hill depot and a standing camp in the hills in order that men may be trained as stretcher-bearers during the summer months.

The following is the result of the half-yearly examination of October last.—Russian: Officers who have been on duty in Russia:—Lieutenant J. S. Cerbett, Captain C. V. N. Lyne, and Captain J. R. Tod qualified to be interpreters. Lieutenant H. T. Maylor, passed. Officers who have not been on duty in Russia:—Lieutenant G. H. Sawyer, passed; Lieutenant B. R. Daunt, fit to go to Russia.

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE RANADE.

We have already given the speech made by Sir Bhalchandra on the occasion of Mr. Ranade's funeral. Mr. Gajanan Bhasker Vaidya, B.A., also spoke a few words suited to the occasion on behalf of the students. He said:—

"The illustrious dead lying on the pyre is gone to his rest, and in his death the Hindu Society—nay the whole of India—has lost a great man, the like of whom may not be seen again. He carried on manifold activities for the welfare of the Society and the country at large, and there is no man now who can continue them all. His work ends with him. In this sad state of things, there is only one small consolation and that is that he could work and steady up to the last moment. Only a few minutes before his death he was reading Mac Carthy's History and was conversing on social matters. From what I have heard it seems that almost his last words contained a message—the last he could utter—to the young men of this country, for only a short time before his death, he happened to hear of the sad death of Dewan Mukerji working on the present Famine Commission, and he exclaimed "What a happy death to die while working." His ideal was to do active work till death and he died while working. It behoves us all to remember this his last message and continue his activities which he was doing alone but which alas, are now left half done. He is gone and has carried with him as the ancient saying goes his Dharma or Character but we must see what we can do for him and how we can cherish the memory of the dear departed. Elderly persons amongst us may raise a suitable memorial to him but let us all young men remember his last message in our hearts of hearts and raise his permanent memorial there! Let us pray to God for peace to his soul and also to give us strength and power to continue his work and do our duty like him till death and die like him while working.

THE DECCAN SABHA.

A meeting of the Deccan Sabha was held on Sunday in Sathay's Wada, Shukrawar Peth, under the presidency of Rao Bahadur Vishnu Moreshwar Bhide, when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

The Sabha have received with profound grief the sad news of the death of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade. The Sabha find it impossible to give adequate impression to their sense of the loss which the nation has suffered in this sudden termination of an illustrious life given with matchless earnestness and devotion to the service of the country. In Mr. Ranade "New India" loses its greatest public worker, its noblest leader, its wisest guide. The Deccan in particular owes a deep debt of gratitude to him; for Mr. Ranade was the centre of its intellectual life for a quarter of a century, during which time he placed unreservedly at its disposal his vast intellect and varied attainments, his profound scholarship, his noble love of work and the unflagging zeal with which he strove, through good and evil report, for progress in all directions. And the Sabha trust that the Deccan, which he loved so well, on which he shed such lustre, and which owes mainly to him, whatever preeminence it has enjoyed during the last thirty years for entertaining high ideals of national work and duty, will realise the special responsibility, which rests on it, of cherishing his memory as a sacred possession and continuing the work which to him was dearer than life itself.

The Sabha tender their respectful sympathy to Mr. Ranade's wife and family in their great bereavement.

WILSONIANS' TRIBUTE.

A general meeting of the past and present students of the Wilson College was held in the College Hall on Saturday to offer a fitting tribute to the late Mr. Justice Ranade. The Hall was crowded with students and amid deep silence Principal Scott explained the object of the meeting. He dilated in fitting words on the merits of the late Mr. Justice Ranade and in poetic language expressed the vast influence he exerted in all branches of intellectual and moral activities of Indian Life and called on the students to pay their tribute, as best they can to the memory of one who was aptly called "The Prince of Indian Graduates and the friend and patron of the whole body of students." He then asked Mr. K. V. Brahma B. A., late Dakshina Fellow to address the meeting. After a short and pithy speech the latter moved the following proposition.—"That the past and the present students of the Wilson College express their profound sense of the great and irreparable loss to the Indian Community in general and to the student world in special, sustained by the death of the late Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade who was equally eminent as a judge of the Bombay High Court, a scholar especially in Oriental Languages and Literature and History, an enlightened and profound thinker in social and religious questions, and who was also an active member of the University Senate and Syndicate, and a friend and patron of the whole body of students."

The motion was seconded by Mr. S. V. Haldipur and unanimously adopted. A representative Committee was then appointed to draw up and present a letter of condolence to Mrs. Ranade.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	3	14
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	9	8	36
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Pamaswadi, Bhuleshwar Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	40	15	49
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	2	5	14
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	8	12	39
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	2	7
G Mahim and Worlee	1	2	5
Worlee Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hors[illegible]	0	10	28
Total	63	57	193
Total plague deaths to date	81,976	67,687	
Same date last year	98	66	338

THE FAMINE COMMISSION IN BOMBAY.

FIRST SITTING.

Yesterday morning the members of the Famine Commission opened their inquiry at Bombay, sitting in the Council Hall of the Secretariat. Sir Anthony Macnonnell presided and the other members of the Commission were the Hon. Mr. T. A. Nicholson, (Madras), the Hon. Mr. J. A. Bourdillon (Bengal) and the Dewan of Kissengarh, Mr. H. S. Butler, the Secretary, was also present.

Mr. Moore, Collector of Nasik, was the first witness called.

In reply to the President he said the most prominent food crop in the district was Bajri. In regard to the recent famine he first began to feel apprehensive when the rains practically failed in July 1899 and he then asked his sub-divisional officers to go out on tour in their charges and report to him what they saw.

The witness described the system of administration in the collectorate with the various sub-divisional and other officers. The sub-divisional officers usually made their inspection in the cold weather but on the failure of the rains he sent them out in July, and they made reports to him on the crops. He found there was a failure certainly of the kharif crop. In September they began to take action. He consulted the Divisional Forest Officer and with the permission of the Commissioner they threw open the forests, excepting such as were fenced or reserved for reproduction, for free grazing. The next step was to extend the gratuitous relief. The village officers were ordered to make out lists of persons incapable and with no supporters. The lists as approved were brought into force and they began to distribute grain doles to these people in September. In the same month test works were opened. Eight such works were opened, the work being metal breaking, payment being by results. There was no minimum wage on the test works, the labourer being paid for the amount of work he did. A maximum task was fixed and the man who did the maximum task got the maximum wage. The works were under the control of the Public Works Department. The last test work was closed on the 9th January. Regular relief work was opened at the beginning of November. When the people first came on the test works they did not show any signs of emaciation but when the relief works were opened some of them did.

The President: If the relief works had been opened earlier do you think that would have been avoided?—Well, I think it possible that it might have been, but I don't think there was any serious emaciation. There was a certain amount of it which possibly might have been anticipated if relief works had been opened earlier. The relief works were conducted on the Code system of payment with a minimum wage.

The President: Did you from the beginning find an inclination on the part of the labourers to be content with the minimum wage and do no work? Yes, they loafed.

The President: That is the experience in other places. Do you think that at the earliest stage when distress was mentioned to you work on the intermediate system with no minimum wage would have sufficed to meet the distress, that is to say with no support for the grown dependants but with help for the children?—Well, Sir I prefer the system we had. But I think the intermediate system would have done.

In reply to further questions the witness said he was supreme in all matters of relief administration in his district with the exception that he had no right to interefere with professional technicalities, nor with the fixing of tasks. The tasks were fixed by the Superintendent Engineers. He was not authorised to alter a task if he found it was more than the people could do though he did make a representation about metal work in the early days, and the task was subsequently altered but not by him. The relief works carried out were tanks, roads and other metal work. There was a difficulty for want of water, and though they dug wells, they found this rather hazardous as very often water was not struck or was not sufficient. To a great extent they depended on digging wells in beds of dry nullahs and rivers.

The President: Don't you think if you were to do it over again you would find some advantage in establishing village works?—I think so in reference to the eastern part of the district, but in the west it would be difficult to find suitable village works. Tools were found insufficient and witness agreed with the principle of keeping sufficient tools in stock for such an emergency but it would mean keeping a large amount of material locked up. Cholera broke out on the works about March. In the scale of payment on the work he followed the scale laid down by the last Famine Commission and the Bombay Famine Relief Code.

The President: Am I correct in saying that you found that a little too high?—Yes, we had to introduce a penal limit.

Did you find the people were content to sit idle and get the minimum wage?

Yes. That continued until the payment by results was introduced towards the end of the rains.

Did the reduced wage of nine chittacks compel people to work or did they continue to sit still?—My opinion is that they were content in most cases to sit still and take the penal wage.

What proportion of the workers were content to live on the penal wage and do nothing?—I had some figures taken out at the end of March after a month's experience and found that on the stone breaking works more than half were on the penal minimum wage and on the earth works about three eighths. The rise of mortality was not connected with the penal wage but it was partly due to cholera and partly to exposure. He formed the conclusion that the people were able to carry on on the wage code without hardship except in the case of some hill people who were emaciated when they came on the works and who were given a special w

on when the penal minimum was fixed. Witness immediately on his arrival at the works introduced the code task system whereby the minimum was raised to twelve chittacks.

The President: Did you find that that effected a very great improvement in their physical appearance. I can't say it affected a great improvement because a large number of the people on the famine works seemed to be in remarkably good condition.

Then had these people who were getting nearly 4 1-4 or five Chittacks a day any other means of subsistence?—I think they must have had. Witness added that the people were quite content to earn minimum wage and in March the penal code minimum reducing the rate to nine chittacks was adopted. The people were perfectly contented to sit on the works and get their nine chittacks. About fifty per cent. of the people were content to do nothing but earn the minimum wage. On one work, from fifty to eighty per cent. were receiving the penal minimum. Altogether about fifty per cent. were satisfied with the minimum; forty per cent earned something more than the minimum and ten per cent. were employed in other ways.

Do you think it would have been advisable to introduce the intermediate system? On a regular famine work, I think, the only system is the task work system because the people will not work and I believe they will be seriously injured in health if they receive only what they earn. It might be if there was a very large supervision so that every person could be at once put on a special wage, if need be.

By Mr. Nicolson: His main objection to the intermediate system was that a number of weakly persons would earn sufficient to keep them. Witness added that there was a great deal of pauperisation; people looked upon themselves as the objects of charity and considered that Government was bound to keep them.

The President: That would be put right, would it not by the introduction of the intermediate system?—It could only come about gradually Because, there is a very general feeling that Government should keep the people alive. The people seemed to think that the famine work was a picnic and were content to remain there doing nothing and get the penal wage. There was room for some irrigational works in the district but he did not think irrigation by the compounding of water could be developed to any great extent.

Rao Saheb Naro Bhaskar Sabasrabudhe, Mamlatdar of Yeola in the Nasik District said he was in favour of village relief works. He considered that ten tanks could be dug in each village if the money were forthcoming and would protect the villages against such a drought as they had in 1899. The cultivation of each village was nearly 500 acres and if one fifth of that area were protected it would be a good thing, there was a great deal of ownership and the ownership of the land had passed to the Sowcar, the cultivators being put into the position of tenants only. The money lender's rate of interest was one rupee on one rupee eight annas and if grain were advanced the interest was 25 per cent 50 per cent or more. From an acre of land four maunds of bajri was obtained, the value of the crop being twenty rupees; if there were a double crop it brought Rs. 30 and the revenue payable on such a crop was from eight annas to one rupee. The revenue did not take up more than five per cent. of the gross crops. The people came to the relief works and expected that Government would always provide for them. The money lenders did not greatly help their tenants during the famine while they in several districts attached the crops of the ryot. Was that the general custom in your taluka?—Yes the Sowcar generally took the crop.

Last year? Yes.

Who pays the land revenue, the cultivator, or the money lender?—The cultivator and the money lender both.

Laxman Rao Vinshurkhar Mamlatdar said he was appointed special officer attached to the Avanki Relief Work in the Nasik District in June 1900. He considered that the wages earned under the system of payment by results were insufficient to keep them, as they got only four or five annas a week. He could not say what proportion of work the people did.

Mr. Nicholson: In your statement you say that a large proportion of the money earned went to the liquor shops? Yes, among the Konkanese

You say 100 workers on a small village work would compare with 300 relief workers? That is my opinion.

Mr. Hasabnis of Satara also gave evidence. He said there was famine in Satara, but not very severe, the kharif crop being eight or nine annas.

Mr. George, Superintending Engineer, Southern Division said that Satara was the most distressed district in his charge. Test works were opened in November and were placed under the P. W. D. from the outset. The system of payment was in accordance with the work done. They did not find it necessary to have recourse to the code task system. The wages earned varied in different localities according to the people and their experience of previous famines. A number of people on the works were content with very little pay, probably because the family earnings were sufficient for them. He only had code task work for three weeks and the result was that a large number came on the works but they would not work satisfactorily. In one file they only did about thirty per cent. of the work. Then he reverted to his former system and the result was that the numbers receded and there was a very much larger out-turn of work. The result of this experiment convinced him of the greater advantage of piece work. He would not go quite so far as to say that the intermediate system begun in time would be sufficient to meet any degree of famine but it would be in places where the people have had experience of famine and if provision were made for dependents.

Mr. Muir Mackenzie was the next witness. The President having stated the instructions of the commission on the subject of revenue suspensions and remissions and advances to agriculturists, said it was necessary that they should have a brief statement of what the Bombay Land Revenue System was and what was the organization by which the Government was informed as to the imminence of famine and condition of the agricultural Community. He understood that the foundation of the Land Revenue System was to be found in the joint note of 1847 with which the names of Captains Wingate and Mr. Goldsmith were so intimately connected? Witness—Yes. The Presidents And I understood that the principles which this document enunciated are still adopted as forming the basis of the Land Revenue System? Yes.

In answer to further questions to which the witness affirmed the statements that the unit of assessment was the field and that at present the assessment was equivalent to a very small percentage of the gross produce. Taking the high assessment of Gujerat into consideration the land revenue system did not on the average take more than between seven and eight per cent of the gross produce. In some districts of Gujerat it was twenty per cent. The title given to the owner of the field by the Settlement of 1847 was a very strong title and subject to the payment of the assessment he was made absolutely free of condition.

The President: Having conferred on the cultivator of the land such a strong title I understand it was then the policy of the Bombay Government of the time to leave the ryot pretty much to himself. I find in the letter of the Bombay Government, 2nd Sept. 1848, a statement that the object of the Government was to exempt the cultivators from the surveillance of Government officials to excite them to indespendence and to create agricultural credit.

The President proceeding quoted a statement of Captain Wingate that his object was to create a class of substantial yeomen who would bring to the cultivation of the land substantial capital which smaller cultivators did not possess. The consequence of that policy was that an improvident tenantry was suddenly invested with most valuable security at a very low rate of rent and they, as was the way of improvident tenantry all the world over, commenced to borrow money and they found that the money lenders were very glad to advance their money on such good security and gradually the cultivators became very largely indebted?

Witness said that many of the people who had lent money were cultivators, these people would very probably increase and perhaps there was a substantial class of yeomen growing up from them.

The President: That is very gratifying to hear. But I think the substantial cultivators whom the joint author of the report contemplated have not come forward in the way expected and practically the cultivators were those who already held these fields and when they sold out the people who stepped into their places were very frequently their creditors.

From 1847 to 1880 any discussions that took place led to no modification of the Bombay Revenue system. Between 1880 and 1891 there were many discussions. Since 1891 the system had received further attention and had been from time to time modified?—Witness said the first modification was about 1883 or 1885.

In reply to further questions Mr. Muir Mackenzie described the duties of the land revenue officials and the measures taken to inform the Government of the imminence of famine. If there was a failure of crops through hail or so on there was no graduated suspension of revenue.

The President: In Northern India there is a system of graduated suspension in case of crop failure. May I ask whether the Bombay Government has considered any question like that?

No, Sir, we have not considered it.

Having regard to the vicissitudes the Province has passed through during the past few years, do you feel at liberty to say whether a system of suspensions of revenue is desirable, apart from circumstances of absolute crop failure?—Apart from circumstances of absolute crop failure I should certainly say it is undesirable. Because I consider from the past history that except in circumstances of absolute crop failure amounting to famine there is no difficulty in paying the assessment.

Witness added that in good years there was no difficulty in paying for bad years.

Do you find that your ryots ever save up in good years for bad years?—I don't think they do but as they go on "tick" for everything it is not a very great hardship for them to go on "tick" for the very light assessment.

If you are not prepared to assist them with revenue suspensions, would you be prepared to assist them with takavi advances on a liberal scale?—Yes, but before I form any definite opinion I should like to see the effect of the large extension of the system during the past few years.

By Mr Nicholson: The name of the person on the revenue register was the occupier. Where he was not the owner of the holding having sold the property, his name remained on because he had always the hope of some day regaining possession of the property.

By Mr. Bourdillon: When the revenue is not paid the Mamlatdar destrains the property of the registered occupant.

The President: Though a man may have sold his right and is merely a sub—tenant on the holding, yet because his name is on the register, the Mamlatdar attaches his property for the revenue? Witness replied that such a thing might happen under the law but it never did in practice. Then you must rely on the discretion of your Mamlatdar?

Oh, no, we rely upon the arrangement between the cultivator and his rack renter.

In the case of an entire crop failure are you in favour of a uniform suspension over a large track of country or in favour of suspension in the case of individuals after inquiries into their circumstance, I am in favour of suspension after inquiry into the circumstances of the individual.

That was not always the view of the Bombay Government, I came across a statement this morning in which they said inquiry into the circumstances of the individual leads to obvious abuse.

Witness, The experience of the 99-97 famine confirmed me in my view.

At this stage the Commission adjourned till eleven o'clock this morning.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

THE Municipal (Ratepayers') elections for the different wards in the city of Bombay were fixed to come off yesterday at the Municipal Offices, under the orders of the Municipal Commissioner. Nominations of candidates for the different wards were received up to 5 p.m., There was a contest in all the wards except the Fort ward; and the Commissioner has appointed Monday the 28th inst. for the polling to take place in those wards. The nominees for the Fort ward were held to be elected. The candidates proposed for the different wards were as follows:—

A. FORT WARD, 6 COUNCILLORS.

1. Dr. Nanabhai Nowrojee Katrak, proposed by Mr. Dinshaw Eduljee Vacha, and seconded by Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit and others.
2. Mr. Kalliandas Keshavdas, proposed by Dr E. F. Underwood, and seconded by Mr. Bhugwandas Narotumdas, and others.
3. Mr. Nowrojee Jehangir Gamadia, proposed by the Hon. Mr. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, and seconded by Mr. T. H. Moore and others.
4. Dr. Nadirsha Hormusjee Sukhia, proposed by Dr. Sorab K. Nariman, and seconded by Dr. Dosabhai H. Katrak, and others.
5. Mr. Kavasji Merwanjee Shroff, proposed by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Bart, and seconded by Mr. Dinshaw Eduljee Watcha, and others.
6. Mr. Dinshaw Eduljee Watcha, proposed by Mr. J. N. Tata, and seconded by Mr. James Macdonald.

B. MANDAVI WARD, 8 COUNCILLORS.

1. Mr. Fazalbhoy Joomabhoy Lalljee, proposed by Mr. Fazalbhoy Vishram, and seconded by Mr. Jethabhoy Vurdwan, and others.
2. Rao Bahadur Vithaldas Krishnajee Wandekar, proposed by Mr. Governdhandas Khutao, and seconded by Mr. Jugmohundas Vandravandas Bhaisett, and others.
3. Mr. Sarafalli Mamuji, proposed by Mr. Abdul Husain Abdulali, and seconded by Mr. Ibrahimbhai Adamjee Peerbhoy, and others.
4. Mr. Jafferbhai Rahimtula Kaderbhoy, proposed by Mr. Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim, and seconded by Mr. Mahomed Sharfudin Khalil and others.
5. Mr. Karmali Peerbhoy Hajee, proposed by Mr. Karim Kasam Nanjee, and seconded by Mr. Bandialli Bhojabhoy, and others.
6. Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, proposed by the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, and seconded by Mr Rahimtula Kairaj, and others.
7. Mr. Rahimtulla Khairaj, proposed by the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, and seconded by Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, and others.
8. Mr. Fazulbhoy Karimbhai Ebrahim, proposed by Mr. Gordhandas Khatao, and seconded by Mr. Mathuradas Rowjee, and others.
9. Dr. A. G. Viegas, proposed by Mr. Lakhamsee Napoo, and seconded by Khan Saheb David Solomon, and others.
10. Dr. Rajaballi Ramjee, proposed by Mr. Ahmed Dewjee, and seconded by Mr. Ibrahimbhoy Mahomedbhoy Rowjee.

C. BHULESHWAR WARD, 8 COUNCILLORS.

1. Mr. Munmohundas Ramjee, proposed by Mr. Narandas Thackersey Mooljee, and seconded by Mr. Shamsabai Sittaram Missir, and others.
2. Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Thackersey, proposed by the Hon. Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, and seconded by Mr. Harkissondas Narotumdas and others.
3. Rao Bahadur Dhakjee Kassinath, proposed by Mr. Khunderow Morojee, and seconded by Mr. S. G. Jayaker, and others.
4. Dr. Jehangir Jamsetjee Cursetjee, proposed by Dr. Dinshaw Bomonjee Pestonjee, and seconded by Mr. Ardiser Jamsetjee Cursetjee, and others.
5. Dr. D. M. De Silva, proposed by the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, and seconded by Mr. S. Mula Abdul Hakim, and others.
6. Mr. Jugmohundas Varjivandas, proposed by Mr. Harkisondas Narrotumdas and seconded by Mr. Narayen Vishwanath Mandlik, and others.
7. Mr. Abdul Husain Adamjee Peerbhoy, proposed by the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, and seconded by Mr. Hasanali Sulemanjee and others.
8. Mr. Husan Sharfudin Khalil, proposed by the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, and seconded by Mr. B. V. Nerurkar, and other.
9. Mr. Hormusji Shapurjee Vakil, proposed by Mr. J. B. Wadia, and seconded by Mr. K. R. Daptary and others.
10. Mr. Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathubhoy, proposed by Mr. N. M. Kothare, and seconded by Mr. Chubildas Lalloobhoy, and others.

D. GIRGAUM WARD, 5 COUNCILLORS.

1. Dr. Cowasgi E. Dadachanjee, proposed by Mr. K. N. Wadia and seconded by Mr. Hormusjee Shapurjee Vakil, and others.
2. Mr. Sundernath Dinanath Khote, proposed by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and seconded by Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad.
3. Jehangir Bomonjee Petit proposed by Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, and seconded by the Hon. Mr. S. M. Moses, and others.
4. Mr. Hari Sittaram Dikshit, proposed by the Hon. Mr. Chandawarker and seconded by Mr. Chimanvai H. Setalvad, and others.
5. Mr. Dadoba Janardhan Mantri, proposed by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, and seconded by Mr. Shrikrishna Gunajee, and others.
6. Mr. Hormusji Shapurjee Vakil, proposed by Mr. K. N. Wadia, and seconded by Mr. Dinsha Jejeebhoy.
7. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, proposed by the Hon. Mr. Chandawarker, and seconded by Mr, D. A Khare, and others.

E. BYCULLA WARD, 5 COUNCILLORS.

1. Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, proposed by Mr. James Macdonald, and seconded by Khan Bahadur Mahomed Dayam bin Hakim Abduia Sha Hakim, and others.
2. Mr. Haji Yoosoof Haji Esmail, proposed by Khan Bahadur Mahomed Dayam, and seconded by Mr.
3. Mr. Henry Herbert Hiscocks, proposed by Colonel G. Waters, and seconded by Mr. R.S. Brown.
4. Mr Sorabjee Cursetjee Dhondy, proposed by Mr. James Macdonald, and seconded by Mr. Rostomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and others.
5. Mr. Joseph Baptista, proposed by Dr. L. P. Rozario, and seconded by Mr. T. M. H. Kajiji, and others.
6. Rao Bahadur Ellapa Ballaram, proposed by Mr Harkisondas Narotumdas, and seconded by Mr. J. A Wadia and others.
7. Mr. Sarafalli Mamujee, proposed by Mr. Abdu. Karim bin Kazi Noormahomed, and seconded by Mr. Abdul Rahman, Hafis Abukir.

F. PAREL WARD, 2 COUNCILLORS.

1. Mr. K. N. Wadia, proposed by Mr. Framji Bomonji Jijibhoy, and seconded by Mr. N. A. Hormusji, and others.
2. Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, proposed by Burjorji Framji, and seconded by Mr. M. G. Liladnur Pasta, and others.
3. Mr. Bhagwandas Narotumdas, proposed by Mr. Cullianji Hunsraj, and seconded by Mr. Mulji Narsi, and others.

G. MAHIM WARD, 2 COUNCILLORS.

1. Mr. Ardasir Framjee Unwalla, proposed by Mr. D. F. Murzello, and seconded by Mr. J. F. D'Oliviera, and others.
2. Mr. Karimbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy, proposed by Mr. H. Wenden, and seconded by Mr. S. Meyer, and others.
3. Dr. D. A. DeMonte, proposed by Mr. J. F. Rodrigues, and seconded by Mr. M. G. Patel, and others.

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INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

CENTRAL PROVINCES TIL.

THE following is the final report on the outturn of the Til (Sesamum) Crop of the Central Provinces—Season 1900:—

The area under til has been steadily increasing during the past few years, and the results of the field-to-field inspection of 1899, indicate that more than a million acres were placed under this oilseed in the famine year. This acreage is double the average based on the statistics of the past ten years' cropping. The conditions prevailing this season at the sowing time both of the early and late varieties were generally favourable, and there has been a further advance of 3 per cent. on the area of 1899. The reasons for this growth of popularity are not far to seek. Til is not only a very cheap crop to sow, but it resists drought better than most crops. Indeed, the til outturn was one of the few redeeming features of last season's agricultural history. The difficulty of obtaining the relatively expensive seed of wheat and other spring crops, has stimulated the cultivation of til, while the ill success of the linseed crop during recent years has tended in the same direction.

In twelve districts out of the eighteen, a larger area has been devoted to til during the season under report. The most noticeable exceptions are Hoshangabad, Nimar and Sambalpur, where the decrease is attributed to excessive rain at sowing time.

The early crop has suffered somewhat this season from the heavy rain at the close of August and during September. Til comes into flower during the latter month, and this is the most critical period of its development. As to the late sown crop, which is more extensively grown in the south of the Provinces, heavy rain just after sowing washed away part of the seed and germination has, therefore, been somewhat irregular. The character of the crop has also been detrimentally affected by the droughty conditions that have prevailed during October and November. The heat has also been abnormal and insects which have been induced by the cloudy weather have also done harm.

In the previous forecast submitted on the 13th October 1900, a normal outturn (100) was forecasted for the Provinces as a whole. There has been some deterioration since, owing to the causes above stated, and the estimates of the various District Officers combined according to the area under crop in each district point now to an outturn of 88 only.

The Nimar crop is stated to be singularly good and the estimate amounts to 112. Six other districts forecast an outturn either equal to or exceeding the normal. In eight districts an outturn ranging between 70 and 90 is expected, while in Betul and the important til-growing tracts of Hoshangabad and Wardha, the yield is stated at only 60. The late til in Hoshangabad is stated to be in very poor condition.

The Provincial outturn is calculated at 83,554 tons, which is 43 per cent. in excess of last year's outturn, and more than double the average yield of the past five years.

It is open to question whether the yield of last year was not underestimated, for no less than 71,056 tons took the railway as compared with an estimated outturn of 62,132 tons. Til is, however, extensively grown in the Chhattisgarh Feudatories, for which we have no area statistics. The total Chhattisgrah export amounted to a little over 18,000 tons, and the yield of the surveyed portion of the three districts was just under 8,000 tons. Allowing then 10,000 tons for Feudatory exports, the balance of exports from this tract of the Provinces, is 61,056 tons, which leaves very little margin on the estimated outturn for local consumption.

In the light of the facts set out in the previous paragraphs, the amount of til available for export this season should not fall short of 80,000 tons. At present the export traffic is not very brisk in spite of good prices.

The falling-off this year is mainly in the Jubbulpore and Chhattisgarh Divisions. The country roads were barely passable in Bilaspur early in December and the transport of crops to market has probably been delayed. The wholesale price of til is about Rs. 5 per maund as compared with an all-round average rate of Rs. 4-11-0, which ruled at the same period during the two preceding years.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

GENERAL MOVEMENTS.

THE following despatch from Lord Kitchener has been received by the War Office:

Pretoria, December 29.—French has occupied Ventersdorp, Clements reports that he is opposed on the road to Rustenberg. The eastern line was blown up near Pan, and a train was held up this morning on the Standerton line near Vaal Station.

Pretoria, January 1.—During the last few days parties of Boers have been seen in the vicinity of the railway below Viljoen's Drift and Kaalfontein. It is supposed they are portions of DeLarey's commando, which has been chased across the Orange River; by General French and split up.—Central News.

Capetown, January 1.—General Douglas, who was originally Lord Methuen's Chief of Staff, and who, after being for some time in command of the Ninth Brigade, later commanded a separate column in the Transvaal, has arrived here in order to undergo a slight operation. During his absence the column will be under the command of Colonel Kekewich.

Generals Broadwood and Cope have also arrived here. The former, who has been invalided, is returning to England for a short rest.—Reuter.

Capetown, January 2.—Major-General Talbot Coke is returning to his former command in Mauritius.—Reuter.

LORD KITCHENER'S PROCLAMATION.

AN EXPLANATORY STATEMENT.

Bloemfontein, January 1.—It is officially announced in regard to Lord Kitchener's recent proclamation that the surrender of Burghers must be voluntary, and that the proclamation does not apply to those who surrender on the field of battle or in consequence of the pressure of troops. Burghers who have already surrendered and who have broken the oath of neutrality will, if they again surrender, receive the same treatment as the others, provided they have not incited Burghers to break the oath.—Reuter.

SEDITION AT THE CAPE.

WARRANT AGAINST AN EX-MINISTER.

The Capetown correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" states that a warrant was issued on Friday for the arrest of Dr. Te Water, a member of the late Bond Government, on charges of seditious utterances in a speech which he delivered lately at Graaff Reinet inciting his hearers to rebellion in connection with the incursion of Free Staters into the Colony. This (says the correspondent) is only the commencement of a series of arrests, and heralds a wide extension of martial law to the remaining districts of the Colony.

With regard to the issue of a warrant for the arrest of Dr. Te Water, it will be remembered that the "Telegraph" special commissioner lately in South Africa stated on Monday last that a prominent member of Mr. Schreiner's Cabinet had been inciting the Dutch colonists to rebel at a secret meeting. At that time it was not thought desirable in the interests of justice to give either the name of the speaker or the place of the meeting. The speaker of course was Dr. Te Water, late Minister, without a portfolio in Mr. Schreiner's Cabinet and the meeting was held at Graaff Reinet, a centre of Boer disaffection and the town at which Sir Alfred Milner made his first important public speech in South Africa, some three years ago. The language attributed to Dr. Te Water, for which, presumably, he is to be arrested, conveyed an intimation that 'The Boers in the Transvaal and Orange Free State had sufficient ammunition to last them for two years more; that Steyn and De Wet were about to invade the Colony with a considerable force, and that it was the duty of all Dutch Burghers to rally to their support.'

The position of Dr. Te Water lends more than usual significance to the incident. He was not only a member of the late Administration, but he was, next to Mr. Hofmeyr, the most influential member of the Bond. At the secret caucus held at the beginning of the session to elect a chairman, Dr. Te Water received a greater degree of support than any other candidate, with the exception of Mr. Schreiner, who is not a Bondman—considerably more than was accorded to Messrs. Sauer and Merriman—and it is a significant fact that after the first few days of the Session he occupied, with Mr. Theron, the places in the Assembly usually allotted to the recognised leaders of the Opposition, and Messrs. Merriman and Sauer, who had hitherto sat there, moved down. It was a fact also much commented upon that during the whole of the debates in the Cape Assembly Dr. Te Water, who speaks English with the utmost fluency and correctness, habitually addressed the chair in Dutch.

SIR GEORGE WOLSELEY, in his account of "A Visit to Travancore" in the "Leisure Hour," tells the old story of the "jhilmills," as Venetian blinds are called in Northern India. A young lady was apologising to a French lady who was staying in the house, for the non-appearance of her sister at breakfast, owing to her having caught a bad cold. Her father interrupted her by saying—"I am not a bit surprised to hear it, when she will sleep with her 'jhilmills' open." Whereupon the French lady, evidently thinking papa referred to some article of attire, innocently remarked—"But I did think that the were always made of flannel in this country."

GUZARAT REVENUE INQUIRY.

ON Friday Parbhu Dayal, patel of Kadrama, gave evidence denying that the talati of the village had forced the defaulters to pay the revenue from the takavi advanced to them. Mulji Hira was at Ilav with him when the Mamlatdar went there in June last, and he complained that the talati had intimidated him and recovered assessment from takavi he had obtained. He did not say that any force had been used. The Mamlatdar said Mulji had made a wrong use of the takavi, and ordered the witness to get back the takavi money from him. Steps were being taken accordingly.

The talati of Bhatgam denied that the Karkun Chaganlal illused the ryots when he called them to the utars.

Kuvarji Ichha, of Erthan said Chhaganlal sent for him at the village "utara," and threatened to confiscate his land if he did not pay his arrears within a week. The witness sold off the fodder for his cattle and the proceeds were used for satisfying Government demands. In his statement to Mr. Parekh, the witness had said that Chhaganlal had abused him and struck him with a whip, but he denied having made such a statement and said he meant that he was afraid he would be whipped by Chhaganlal.

On Saturday Makan Vanmali, of Erthan, said a fortnight before the first instalment of revenue became due he and three other cultivators collected a cartful of cotton in order to raise money for the purchase of fodder. He took it to Sayan, where the Mamlatdar met him, and made him give surety to pay the sale-proceeds of the cotton in satisfaction of the revenue. A sum of Rs. 85 was realised by the sale of cotton, which the surety kept with him, and afterwards paid it to Government. A few days later the witness was called upon to pay the balance against him. This he did by selling the ornaments of his wife and children. Subsequently it was found that the money paid by him had not been credited to his account in the village books.

Rama Dewji and Kasi Parbhu gave evidence to the effect that they had been whipped by Chaganlal for delay in payment of revenue.

The enquiry was adjourned.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, January 19.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

THE services of the under mentioned officers of the Indian Civil Service are placed temporrayl at the disposal of the Department of Revenue and Agriculturale:—The Hon Mr. J A Bourdillon C S I, Mr S H Butler.

The services of Lieut-Col P R Swaine M B I M S (Bengal) are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The privilege leave of absence for three months granted to Vetr-Lieut W O C Dawson Professor in the Lahore Vety-College under Revenue and Agricultural Dept Notification No. 1045-111-2 dated 12th July 1900 is commuted into leave on medical certificate for five months and twelve days with effect from the 19th of April 1900.

FAMINE

The Govr-Genl in Council has received with great regret the melancholy intelligence of the death at Nagpur on the 15th inst of Rao Bahadur Kanti Chandar Mukerjee C I E Chief Member of the Jaipur State and a Member of the Famine Commission. H E in Council desires to place on record his sense of the loss which the State of Jaipur and the British Govt have sustained by the premature decease of so able and devoted a public servant.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Rai Bahadur Shyama Sundar Lal Member of the State Council and Dewan of Kishangarh, to be a Member of the Famine Commission in the place of the late Rao Bahadur Kanti Chandar Mukerji, C I E.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made with effect from the 1st Dec 1900 vice Brevet-Major P G Shewell transferred to temporary half pay:—Capt B W Marlow I S C to be Military Accountant 3rd class; Capt T H Henderson I S C Military Accountant 4th class; Capt W Bagshawe I S C 8th Madras Infy Asst Military Accountant 5th class and Capt H G W Chandler I S C 2nd Infy H C Asst Military Accountant 2nd class.

Mr G J Davis Depy Examiner 1st grade Military Accounts Dept and Asst to the Controller of Military Accounts Bengal Command is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 14th Dec.

Mr E W Dover Depy Examiner 1st grade Military Accounts Dept is appointed Asst to the Controller of Military Accounts Bengal Command with effect from the 14th Dec vice Mr G J Davis retired.

PERSONAL STAFF.

The Viceroy and Govr-Genl has been pleased to make the following appointments on H E's Personal Staff with effect from the dates specified:—

To be Aide-de-Camp—Capt C Wigram 18th Regt of Bengal Lancers, vice Capt W McL Campbell vacated.

To be Extra Aide de-Camp—Lieut F M B Robertson 1st Batln The Black Watch.

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

Indian Subordinate Medical Department—Bengal—The services of No 843 second class Hospital Asst Wazir-Chand are dispensed with on account of physical disability.

FIELD OPERATIONS—CHINA.

The following appointment is made:—Capt F A Jacques 14th Bengal Infy to be Brigade Signalling Officer 2nd Brigade China Expeditionary Force, vice Capt J Gaisford 25th Bengal Infy invalided dated 8th Jan 1901.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotion is made subject to H M's approval:—Lieut to be Captain—Lieut C M Wheeler 15th Jan 1901.

RETIREMENTS.

The undermentioned departmental officers with honorary rank are permitted to retire from the service with effect from the dates specified subject to H M's approval.

Senior Asst Surgn and Hony Capt G Eaden Indian Subordinate Medical Dept, Bombay 15th Oct 1900.

Senior Asst Surg and Hony Capt G W Kate Indian Subordinate Medical Dept Madras 20th Nov 1900.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

G I P Ry Volunteers—Lieut-Col R L Trevithick V D A-D-C is granted the honorary rank of Colonel.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr F B Wathen, Asst Traffic Supt (on probation) is confirmed in his appointment in class III grade 4 of the Superior Revenue Estab of State Railways.

Lieut C F Anderson R E Asst Engr 2nd grade State Railways is temporarily transferred to the Superior Revenue Estab of State Railways for employment as an Asst Traffic Supt and his services are placed at the disposal of the Director of Railway Traffic for employment on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

TELEGRAPH.

Mr C B Williams Supt 2nd grade temporary rank Indian Telegraph Dept reverted to Asst Supt class VI 2nd grade with effect from the forenoon of 1st Dec 1900.

THE WAYS OF JUDGMENT.

With his big wig on his head, his black gown on his shoulders, and his glasses on his nose, the judge looks a learned and a solemn figure, doesn't he? He does my boy, the does; and well may evil-doers quake in their shoes when he glances in their direction.

Alas and gadzooks! what a humbugging world it is, and how bindly justice and judgment stumble along towards ends whereof they know nothing.

And yet *somebody* must pronounce sentence, even to the extent of making human heads cheap as rotten oranges.

And why not? Doth not Solomon say, "For in much wisdom is much grief, and he that increaseth knowledge increaseth sorrow?"

Thus it happened that the doctor whose province it was to say what ailed, Eli Beard declared that Beard had heart disease, and that death was waiting for him a bit further down the road.

Now Eli Beard lives at Cupwell Hill, Tetbury Gols. He is of the comfortable and mellow age of fifty, and all was going well with him until one day in August, 1899, when, being at work, he was suddenly seized with violent pains in the chest and heart.

He started for home, stopping every few yards to get his breath. Arrived home, the doctor was fetched immediately, and threw his practised eye over the patient, and looked grave, as became the situation.

That was the beginning of *eighteen weeks*—think of that—of doctoring, straight away.

Beard had lost his appetite and his enjoyment. Despite the advice of friends, and the doctor's drugs, he burrowed deeper down into the mud of misery and pain.

"I got awfully weak and went almost to a shadow," he says, and half-a-dozen witnesses testify to it.

"At times I was literally in agony, and the doctor said 'Beard you have got heart disease and will never do another hand's turn of work.'

Such was the medical man's opinion, and it made Beard's hair creep as if a cold wind was stirring it at the roots.

"One night," says the poor fellow, "the pain was so bad they had to hold me down in bed. The doctor told my daughter I would die before morning.

"By turns, for a week, my family sat up with me at night, watching out for death. They propped me up so I could breathe; and my legs and feet were swollen out of all shape. "Thus I was when a friend said I must drop the stuff I had been taking and try Mother Seigel's Syrup. My daughter gave me the first dose. The next day I was easier, and a few days later much better.

"So I went on taking the Syrup—went on for six weeks. Then came the happy day I never expected to see. I was free from pain and able to go to work and have not had a day's illness since. Mother Seigel's Syrup had picked me up when I was a wreck and made me a man again."—Eli Beard, December 4th 1899.

Was it heart disease? No. It was inflammatory indigestion, with a body full of poisons caused by it. Mother Seigel rid him of the lot.

How lucky Authority is often wrong.

THE Revenue Department has a conscience. Hitherto when a ryot applied for a license to cultivate the hemp plant, the application had to be stamped; when he applied for permission to harvest the crop, the application had to be stamped; when he applied for permission to convert the crop into intoxicating drugs, the application had to be stamped; when he applied for a permit to send the intoxicating drugs to market, the application had to be stamped. A notification in the "Gazette of India" makes it known that the stamp fees chargeable on these various kinds of applications are henceforth remitted.

THE LINDLEY SURRENDER.

SIR HENRY COLVILE'S STATEMENT.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HENRY COLVILE arrived at Plymouth from Gibraltar at 3 o'clock on Saturday morning on board the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Britannia, the vessel having been delayed nearly ten hours owing to the gale. General Colvile left Plymouth at 10 o'clock on a visit to the country. Reuter's Plymouth representative met Sir Henry when he arrived, and in response to his request received from the General an account of the causes of the Lindley surrender. The whole of this account was carefully revised and approved by the General before publication:—

When I returned to England in August last, said General Colvile, certain accusations had been made against me with regard to the loss of the 13th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry at Lindley in May last. As I had every confidence that the case would be impartially inquired into by the War Office officials, and did not wish to hamper them, I made no public statement regarding the case, but reported myself at once to the War Office, where I made them acquainted with all the facts. I heard nothing officially until I received a communication from the Adjutant-General informing me that he was directed by the Secretary of State to intimate to me that the Commander-in-Chief had approved of my resuming my command at Gibraltar. But I learned officially that the Army Board, consisting of the five highest officials of the War Office, had considered my statements and Lord Roberts's despatches on the subject, and that my re-appointment was the result of the inquiry.

I resumed my command at Gibraltar on October 1. To my intense surprise, on December 21, I received a letter from the acting Commander-in-Chief, Sir Evelyn Wood, which was marked confidential, and which I, therefore, cannot quote, but the effect of which was that the Secretary of State held me mainly responsible for the loss of the 13th Imperial Yeomanry, and consequently had decided that I could not retain my command, which I was ordered to quit at once, handing in my resignation to Sir George White.

I at once reported myself to Sir George White and respectfully declined to tender my resignation, as I considered that any voluntary resignation would be an admission that I owned myself in the wrong. But I asked for permission to proceed to England to go into the matter. As this decision is a reversal of that of Lord Lansdowne, and therefore a re-trial of the same offence, in which I have not been allowed to make my voice heard, or hear any fresh evidence which may have been produced I feel the time has now come when I should make the facts of the case public.

I am accused of being chiefly responsible for the surrender of the Yeomanry at Lindley. In my opinion the primary cause of this surrender was the insufficient information given by the Headquarters Staff to Colonel Spragge and myself. Had I been informed of Lord Roberts's intentions and of the intended movements of Colonel Spragge, who was in command of the Yeomanry, and had Colonel Spragge been made acquainted with the orders I received from Lord Roberts, this disaster would never have happened. The following details will make it clear that the loss of the Yeomanry was primarily due to bad Staff work.

On May 20 I received a telegram from the Chief of the Staff ordering me to concentrate my troops consisting of the Highland Brigade, the Eastern Provinces Horse, a field battery, and two naval guns at Ventersburg on May 23, to leave that town on May 24 and march to Heilbron, via Lindley, arriving at the latter town on May 26, and at the former on May 29. I was informed that I should be joined at Ventersburg by the 13th Imperial Yeomanry and Lovat's Scouts. On arrival at Ventersburg, finding that neither the Yeomanry nor the Scouts were there I informed the Chief of the Staff by telegraph, but received no answer from him, at the time although his reply was handed to me more than a month later among a bundle of undelivered telegrams. This telegram was worded as follows:—

"May 24.—Yeomanry are so late they cannot catch you at Ventersburg. You must march without them. They will join you later via Kroonstad."

As I did not receive the telegram till the march was over, it did not affect my action, but had I received it at the time its wording would have led me to suppose that the Yeomanry would join me at Heilbron, as was actually the case with Lovat's Scouts. At this time Lord Roberts's army was disposed, roughly, as follows:—General Hunter's Division on the Kimberley-Mafeking Railway; Lord Methuen on the Vaal River; Headquarters and General Pole-Carew's Division on the Bloemfontein-Johannesburg Railway; General Ian Hamilton's column at Heilb

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

A new dirigible air-ship, intended to compete for the Deutsch prize of £4,000 next year is under construction by M. Roze at Argenteuil, Paris. It consists of two great gas bags of cigar shape, and rather heavier than the air. Two horizontal screws will lift and lower it, while two vertical screws will propel it forward and backward. They will be driven by petroleum motors. The balloons are connected by a framework, and support the car with its motors and steering apparatus. Such a balloon is like a bird in its power of rising or sinking into the stratum of atmosphere having the most favourable wind. It will carry eight persons.

Professor Nipher, of Washington University, Saint Louis, Missouri, has at length developed a fine reversed photographic picture with the developing bath in direct sunlight. The developer was a modification of hydrochinone. The bromide was left out and the sodium carbonate solution was made up at half the strength used for negatives. The mixed developer was diluted with water in the proportion of one part to nine.

In a paper to the Royal Society, Mr. James Muir of Glasgow University, shows that steel and wrought iron hardened by overstrain can be softened again by heating them over 300 degrees Centigrade.

M. Guilleminot has devised a method of taking Rontgen photographs of the living heart and lungs with good definition. These organs move, and the ordinary photographs are indistinct, but the new process brings the rays to act at certain times when the heart or lungs are in a particular phase of their movements.

M. Moissenet, a French naval engineer, has invented two "grips" for seizing and holding wire cables. One is moveable and the other is fixed on board a ship. They are good for towing, and have given satisfaction in the French Navy.

The Russian authorities are providing all the lighthouses of the Black Sea with Admiral Popoff's wireless telegraph. Two hundred apparatus have also been sent to Vladivostock and Port Arthur for the Russian warships in the Pacific. Intermediate stations along the coast will also connect these two ports by the relay system.

There is now a peny-in-the-slot machine for receiving letters and telegrams until called for by the addressee. They are placed under glass so as to be read by the onlooker, and a penny enables him to get them, but we fail to see why another person cannot get them just as well.

The Duke d'Abruzzi is making a special balloon to take on his next Arctic expedition, in order to get as near the Pole as possible, after the ship is blocked in the ice.

Lieutenant Albert Grasset and Engineer Labeuf have been awarded the "extraordinary" prize of the Marine by the Academie des Sciences, Paris, for their work on submarine navigation and the defence of the French coasts. Grasset has published a book of 700 pages on the subject, which is commended by the Academie, and is probably worth the attention of our naval authorities.

M. Debrousse has left a million francs to the Institute of France, to be utilised as it sees fit, whether for the benefit of science, art, or letters. This is a new departure in France, though common in America. French donors of the kind generally found prizes.

The Journal of the United Service Institution has an interesting paper on the routes of submaine cables, especially the Pacific cable now being made, and the prospects of its interruption by hostile Powers in time of war. The cable from Vancouver to Queensland and New Zealand will be nearly 8,000 miles long, and "call" at Fanning Island, Fiji and Norfolk Island on the way. The stations will have to be portected in time of war; and the cable can be cut in any part of its length because it is all British, and will not touch at neutral territory. A cable 2,000 to 3,000 fathoms dsep could be cut in 24 hours under favourable circumstances. The grapnel would take five or six hours to sink. The enemy would probably cut the cable far from the base of the repairing ship. The author made objections to the all-British cable on the score of its vulnerability, its cost, and so forth, but they were ably overcome by Mr. Charles Bright, F.R.S.E., the well-known telegraph and electrical engineer. Lieutenant Beilairs and Mr. Bright, however agree in recommending an Anglo-American Pacific cable to China and Japan.

The "White Sands" of Southern New Maxico lie in the San Augustin Plain, and are a sheet of pure gypsum 60 miles long and 5 to 20 broad. The "white sand" of gypsum raised by the wind resembles a line of breakers in the distance.

Professor Barnard, of Lick Observatory, California, has received the Janssen prize of the Academie des Sciences, Paris, for his discovery of the fifth satellite of Jupiter.

The effect of blank catridge fired from cannon in dispersing hail clouds having been traced to vortex rings of air from the mouth of the gun, experiments have been made by firing a pistol at a film of water. With a weak charge the vortex rebounded from the film, and with stronger charges it passed through the film or was caught in it, forming a bubble.

As the U.S. House Committee have reported in favour of adopting the metric system in the United States, an American scientific journal suggests that an attempt should be made for America and the United Kingdom to a lopt it simultaneously.

In the Faubourg St. Antoine, Paris, a philanthropist has established a hospital for sickly plants. They are doctored in greenhouses and returned to their owners.

In the Central Office of Posts and Telegraphs at the Paris Exhibition, there is an automatic or coin-freed ("penny-in-the-slot") telephone office, invented by M. R. de Lamprecht.

The Russian ice-breaking steamer Ermak is being lengthened and altered in the bows.

Old illegible manuscripts recently found in Breslau were made readable by painting with a 1 per cent. solution of tannic acid. Ammonium sulphide completed the restoration.

The great question for the chemists of the future, and, for the matter of that, a problem for those of to-day is the real nature of the things we call chemical "elements." These are the units of matter, as it were, and represent the substances which go to build up the whole universe; for if the teachings of stellar chemistry be true, the orbs of heaven consists of essentially similar materials to those which compose our own world and the living things it contains. If hydrogen be one of the two "elements" which go to form water, it is this same gas which, blazing in the sun, gives us our light and heat. Meteoric iron is of the kith and kin of the metal we dig out of Mother Earth, and the spectroscope reveals the presence in the light of stars of many elements familiar enough to us as substances propet to our own planet. If, then, there is a continuity of composition throughout the universe, it may be asked. Are the "elements" apparently of distinct and separate identities to-day, merely variations of some universal common matter and, if so, is it likely that transmutation of one element into another may prove to be a reality of chemical science of the near future?

Of course we have had alchemy searching more or less blindly for the art of transmuting baser matals into gold. We heard a good deal of talk about the silver of Maxican dollars being turned into gold a year or two ago: but this "discovery" hailed from the land where wooden nutmegs grow, a fact which may account for its relegation to the oblivion reserved for circle-squaring operations for earth-flattening ideas and others of that ilk. There may be no antecedent reason why silver or copper may not be converted into gold, only chemistry has not yet been able to accomplish that feat. Certain assertions, however, have been made to the effect that a real transmutation of elements has been effected quite as interesting as that whereby silver was alleged to have been turned into the richer metal. Thus, it is stated, that phosphorus treated withammonia in air has been converted into an entirely different element, arsenic to wit. The nature of the latter substance on this basis is said to be represented by a combination of nitrogen, oxygen, and phosphorus. This is [all sheer supposition in a scientific sense and no chemist will accept the statement as even possible without further evidence and without direct experimentation. But the assertions made show the trend of modern chemistry. Phosphorus in its turn might prove to be something else and so on, the elements of to-day might be conceived to be resolved, one by one, into the primeval matter whereof they may all be only so many variations. The new century will doubtless learn much more about elements and their true nature; for even in our day the very air has been shown to be a more complex collocation of gases than was formerly suspected.

The little soldiers in your blood.

The part which the corpuscles of the blood play in making good the loss occasioned to the body by wear and tear, and in carrying off the effete or worn-out material, has been compared to the part played by a soldier. The corpuscles of pure blood are our soldier-friends, who repair the worn-out tissues of the body, and fight against disease-germs. The first condition for good health is pure blood, and that can only be obtained and kept by taking pure food and drink.

Adulterated food-stuffs and drinks are the pests of the modern market, and all too often health considerations are sacrificed to apparent cheapness. If you would have a pure drink, take cocoa; but let it be a pure cocoa, such as Van Houten's, which is highly digestible, extremely soluble, and of most delicious taste. It is cheap, too, for it costs less than a farthing a cup.

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When the cough gets down deep in the chest and the lungs are painful, put one of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plasters directly over the tender lung. It will draw out all the soreness.

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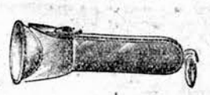

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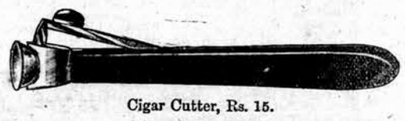

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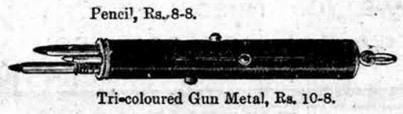

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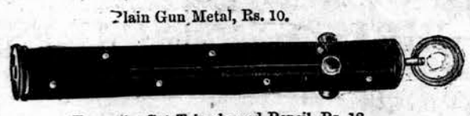

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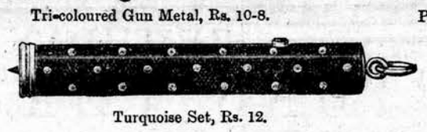

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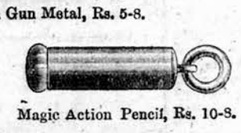

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